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The Mercury

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Established June, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of thirty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, local, and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. It is one of the most widely read papers in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The principal matter of interest to come before the board of aldermen at its weekly meeting on Thursday evening was the question of granting licenses for Sunday selling. The Retail Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had urged conservatism in granting these licenses and St. Paul's M. E. Church had also presented a protest against indiscriminate granting of such licenses. Inasmuch as there will be material changes of personnel in the new board of aldermen, the present board voted to refer the question to the meeting on Thursday night of next week, in order that the new board may formulate its own policy. The City Clerk was directed to refer the various petitions to the aldermen from each ward in order that a thorough study of individual conditions might be made before the meeting.

It had been thought that the fire department report might be ready for this meeting, but Mayor Mahoney has called a special meeting of the board for Saturday evening to first consider the report in executive session and later hold an open meeting. It is understood that there may be some police department matters to be handled at the same time.

Considerable routine business was transacted and a number of licenses of various kinds were granted.

GOLF CLUB DANCE

The first of a series of three assemblies under the auspices of the Wauwatomy Golf and Country Club was held in the rooms of the Art Association on Wednesday evening, and was a complete success. The attendance was sufficiently large to fill completely the available dancing space, and yet not large enough to interfere with the dancing. Excellent music was rendered by two orchestras, one placed in the dance hall, and the other over the main entrance. An excellent collation was served during the evening, and there were smoking and card rooms provided for those who did not care to spend the entire evening on the dancing floor.

Mr. James P. Cozzens was in general charge of the affair, and had a large and competent committee to assist him. All the arrangements were carried out perfectly.

There was a false alarm of fire Wednesday night, box 123 on the Old Colony round house being pulled by someone with mischievous intent. When the department responded no trace of fire could be found. The department was also summoned to Keebler's garage earlier in the week, but little damage was done. There have been several still alarms.

Ten years ago yesterday the biggest conflagration that Newport ever suffered destroyed the Weaver building on Broadway and several other buildings, while at one time many buildings were on fire and it looked as if the whole center of the city was doomed to destruction. Two lives were lost and the property loss was immense.

Counsel for Fred W. Greene, defendant in a suit for breach of promise brought by Miss Mary P. Lake, have filed a petition for change of venue; in other words, that the case may be tried in some other County than Newport County, on the ground that a fair trial could not be obtained here.

INAUGURATION MONDAY

The inauguration ceremonies for the new city government will take place in the City Hall Monday, when Patrick J. Boyle will be sworn in as Mayor and the members of the board of aldermen and representative council will also take the oath of office for the term for which they were elected. The inauguration will take place at noon, and after the organization of the Council is perfected, adjournment will probably be taken until evening for the transaction of regular business and the election of city officers.

The representative council will be called to order by City Clerk Fullerton, who will administer the oath to the new members. The first business will be the election of a chairman, and there promises to be some competition for this office. Mr. Thomas H. Condon, who has served as chairman for several terms, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. George W. Bachelor, Jr., who has been chairman of the committee of 25 for several years, will be nominated, and the name of Judge Max Levy has also been mentioned in connection with that office. It is possible that there may be other candidates. After the new chairman is sworn in, City Clerk Francis N. Fullerton will probably be promptly re-elected. Mayor Boyle will then be sworn in by Mayor Mahoney, and will in turn administer the oath to the aldermen-elect, there being two new faces this year, James J. Kirby from the Second ward and John T. Allan from the Fourth. Mayor Boyle will then deliver his inaugural address, and it is safe to say that the members will be anxious to learn what ideas the new Mayor will have to offer regarding city problems.

The transaction of routine business and the consideration of the budget will probably take considerable time in the evening, and after that is out of the way, the council will turn to the matter of most interest—the election of salaried officers. Contests are promised this year for some offices that have not usually been contested, but it is doubtful if there will be any very radical change in the list of city officers. There has been no radical change in the complexion of the council since the last election and therefore no reason to look for radical changes in the officers elected.

It will probably be a late hour Monday night before the council completes its business, and the municipal machinery is again started in operation.

There are many important matters that will come up for consideration by the council, aside from the large volume of routine business. Another effort will be made to have the one-way street ordinance for Thames and Spring streets made effective throughout the year. The principal objection comes from the coal dealers, but several previous efforts of a similar nature have been defeated.

There will be a report from the committee that has been investigating the possibility of restoring the Wickford route to New York. The committee finds that the connections by Fall River and Providence are wholly inadequate, and believes that a means can be adopted of again making connection with the Shore Line at Wickford.

There will also be a recommendation for amendment of the building law to permit the use of fire-resisting shingles in the business district. The law now permits the use of only asbestos or slate shingles and it is understood the fire underwriters have no objection to the use of the fire-resisting shingles provided they are kept of a specified weight. It is generally believed that the law will be so amended as to permit their use.

The fog of the early part of the week was responsible for a number of accidents in this vicinity, although conditions here were not nearly so bad as they were in some other places. Auto drivers found that their powerful headlights would not penetrate the fog at all, and it was impossible to see where they were driving. One autoist ran off the foot of Washington street Monday evening, failing to make the turn into Long wharf. His machine turned completely over, but the driver escaped with a cold bath. The machine was fished out later, little worse for the involuntary bath. Many accidents were also reported on the roads out on the Island.

The ice on the ponds has not entirely broken up and a few cold nights will be sufficient to restore it to condition where skating may be enjoyed. The ice has not yet been entirely safe this winter.

A SEVERE STORM

While places only a short distance north of us suffered severely from a heavy snow storm on Thursday, Newport as usual escaped, but received enough rain to last for some time. It poured in torrents for a large part of the day, and had it been a trifle colder we should have had a mass of snow that would have handicapped traffic for a long time. Although the temperature was quite high, the air was very raw, so that it was a very unpleasant day to be out, but many householders congratulated themselves on the fact that at least they would not have snow to shovel. In many places in Massachusetts there was more than a foot of snowfall, and the traffic delays were many.

Early Thursday evening the rain turned to sleet, and while the high winds continued the downpour was considerably lessened. Nevertheless it was a bad night for those who were compelled to be out. By morning it had begun to snow and the ground was quickly covered with snow and ice, the falling snow being driven by a heavy northeast gale. In the early morning the snow was so thick that it was impossible to see for more than a few feet. The total snowfall was not heavy, however, and while the icy rails bothered the cars a little, there was no serious trouble.

There was considerable trouble on the overhead wires during the day, as they were covered with sleet and the swaying caused by the high wind made some of them break in exposed places. The trouble gangs of the telephone and electric companies were kept busy throughout the day, and the men were glad when their work was over. In spite of the many inconveniences, however, Newport escaped much of the damage and delay that was encountered in other places.

There promises to be some interesting hearings in the Superior Court within the near future, the matter involving the tax assessment levied by the Newport Assessors against several of the large owners of real estate in the summer colony. Mr. John Aspegren has already filed his suit in the Superior Court, claiming that the Bellevue avenue property that he purchased from the Brooks estate is over-assessed, although he presented a sworn statement to the Assessors and then paid the tax under protest. His action has been followed by counsel for James J. Van Allen, who owns the large property known as "Wakehurst." Rumor has it that the Golet family will take similar action. The amount of taxes involved in the three cases, if all materialize, will be about \$12,000.

There have been many operations of sneak thieves reported within the last couple of weeks, some of which have reached the ears of the police and some have not. Whether it is one person, or several, that has done the work, much activity and boldness have been displayed. Familiarity with the movements of various occupants of dwellings has been displayed so that the visits have been well timed. The total loss of property has not been very great, but the annoyance has been large.

"Some of the Problems of the Day" was the topic of Mr. Willard B. Scott of Boston, who delivered a very interesting address before the Miantonomi Club on Thursday evening. The occasion was the mid-winter dinner of the Club, the affair being open to members only. An excellent menu was served by the steward's department, and President Arthur B. Comerford presided and introduced the speaker. There was a good attendance.

The efforts of the commanding officer of the Training Station to have another practice march of the apprentices through the streets of Newport have been of no avail for the past three weeks. A march through the business section had been planned for the last three Thursdays, but on every occasion the inclement weather has prevented.

The publication of the autobiography of Colonel Samuel R. Honey will be begun in the Mercury of next week. This is a very fascinating series of articles written by a man who has played a prominent part in the growth and development of Newport. The articles will be well worth preserving.

There are still many cases on mumps in the city, both among children and adults. The cases have generally been light, however.

Mrs. William Carry is seriously ill at her home on Ayraut street.

PRESENTED WITH SWORD

Ensign Sir Benjamin F. Downing, 31st Division Commander of the Sixth Division of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was presented with a handsome Past Commander's sword by the members of Washington Commandery Drill Corps on Tuesday evening. Although the gift came as a great surprise, Mr. Downing responded to the presentation with well chosen words.

The occasion was the mid-winter dinner of the Drill Corps, which was served at the Canton restaurant. During the evening, many speakers called attention to the necessity for hard and regular drills to fit the men for the competition with the Drill Corps of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, which will take place in Fall River on February 27th.

TO SELL MORE SHARES

The Directors of the Newport Industrial Development Company are starting another drive to sell \$25,000 more stock in the concern, because of greater costs than were at first estimated. This is the Company that will build the building on Commercial wharf for the new cigar factory. The additional expense is made necessary by the purchase of more property than was originally contemplated, but a return on the full investment is promised. The same teams that secured subscriptions to the original shares of stock have gone to work again and they hope to raise the amount needed within a short time.

Work on the new building will probably be begun within a short time, as soon as the necessary money is raised.

GROTTO CHRISTMAS TREE

The annual Kiddies Christmas entertainment by Kolas Grotto will take place at Masonic Hall next Monday afternoon. A large number of tickets have been issued, even though the entertainment this year is strictly limited to members of the Order and their families.

Dr. C. Edward Farnum, chairman of the committee, has arranged an interesting programme, consisting of readings and moving pictures. The Grotto band will be on hand to furnish music. There will be gifts for the children and refreshments for all.

Although the weather on Christmas was much more typical of Easter than of a winter holiday, the children did not seem to care, except for the fact that they were unable to use the new sleds and skates that they had found in their stockings. It was one of the warmest Christmas Days on record, and in consequence there were many people out of doors. The Christmas tree on Washington Square in the afternoon attracted a large gathering, but the giving of presents to the school children seemed rather complicated.

Monday, New Year's Day, will be observed quite generally as a holiday in Newport, many of the places of business being closed throughout the day. No one is willing to volunteer any excuse for closing up just one week after Christmas, but for the last few years it has become a general custom.

Rexane Rodgers Belknap, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, died on Thursday at the residence of her parents on Washington street. She was ten years of age, and had been in rather delicate health, but had been seriously ill for only about two days.

The stuff that is being sold for coal in Newport at fancy prices is an abomination. It seems to make little difference whether one gets large or small sizes, anthracite or bituminous, it won't burn anyway.

Owing to extreme pressure on the printing department of the Mercury from outside sources, the Mercury Almanac will not be ready for delivery for about two weeks yet.

Miss Kate Tew is suffering from a broken hip at the Newport Hospital as the result of a misstep while leaving a car at Franklin street Wednesday morning.

One of the largest of the mercantile establishments, whose real estate lease expires within a few months, has now effected a renewal for a term of years.

Mr. Clarence Thurston is now steadily improving, after having suffered a serious injury to his head while skating a short time ago.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Children's Christmas Tree of Sarah Rebeckah Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. The regular meeting of Sarah Rebeckah Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was held on Wednesday evening, after which a Christmas entertainment and tree was given. A number of the children gave recitations and vocal or instrumental selections. After the short program each of the thirty children present received a gift and a box of candy from a prettily decorated tree, after which ice cream, cakes and lady fingers were served to all persons present by the social committee, of which Mrs. Borden L. Sisson is chairman. Each adult present received a lollipop as did the children. Mr. George A. Brown was presented by the Noble Grand, Mrs. Sarah C. A. Peckham, with a sum of money, in appreciation of his many thoughtful acts during the rehearsals for the degree team.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Elliott have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Johnson of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Tallman have had as guests their sons, Messrs. Lewis and Norman Tallman of Readville, Mass., and Mrs. John Quinn of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman have recently had a radio set installed in their home at Cosy Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris of Philadelphia, are guests of Mrs. Morris's mother, Mrs. Maguire, at her home here.

The Girl Scout Council is planning a whist and dance to be given at Fair Hall Friday evening, January 6. The Portsmouth Grange orchestra will furnish music for dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Coggeshall spent the Christmas holidays in New York with their daughter, Miss Catherine Coggeshall.

Miss Esther Bishop of New York spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lawton and their son, Sheffield, of Springfield, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Abner R. Lawton and their daughter Ruth, of Providence, spent the holiday with their mother, Mrs. Letitia Lawton, on West Main Road.

Mr. Arthur F. Symond of Princeton, Ill., and Miss Myrl Pope, formerly of Watertown, S. D., were married on Christmas Day at St. Mary's Church, by the rector, Rev. James P. Conover. The bride's mother and sister and friends of the Hathaway family at Middle Road, were present at the ceremony. A dinner was served for the bride party at the Hathaway home. Mr. and Mrs. Symond left for a trip through the New England states, after which they will return to Philadelphia to school, where Mr. Symond is taking graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Symond is taking her final year at the National School of Elocution and Oratory.

A Community Christmas tree was held at the Social Studio at Bristol Ferry. About 250 children were present, each child receiving one or more gifts, beside candy and fruit. Ice cream and cake were served to all.

The annual Christmas tree of St. Paul's Church was held on last Saturday evening, with a sermon by the rector, Rev. Charles J. Harriman. Carols were sung by the Junior choir and a solo, "O Holy Night," by Mr. Louise Chase. The tree was in the parish house, where a number of Christmas tableaux were given and carols were sung. Refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served.

Mr. Isaac Chase of New York is spending a few days with Mrs. Chase and their family at their home on East Main Road.

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ackley have gone to East Hartford, Conn., where they will spend a week with friends. During their absence Rev. William Allen will have charge of the affairs of the parish.

Miss Flora Chase, who is attending school in Quincy, Mass., spent the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chase, Jr.

Mrs. James P. Conover met with an accident last Saturday in Newport. While driving her car along Broadway, the slippery condition of the street caused her to skid, and her machine hit the corner post in Bigalke's show window, breaking both glasses.

The Christmas entertainment and tree of the Christian Church was held last Saturday evening in the church. A program of recitations and singing was enjoyed, after which gifts were distributed from the tree by Mr. Alonzo E. Borden, impersonating Santa Claus. The exercises closed with singing "God be with you till we meet again" and the Mizpah benediction. The affair was in charge of Mrs. Lillian Borden, superintendent of the school.

Miss Fannie T. Clarke spent the holidays with her nephew and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Randall, in Woodssocket.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt gave a Christmas entertainment in the training ring at Oakland Farm for the employees and their families. A large tree was prettily decorated and gifts worth thousands of lights, were given with substantial gifts for all. They were distributed by Mr. Vanderbilt, assisted by his mother, Mrs. P. A. Vanderbilt. A supper was served later in one of the large rooms.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
December Meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange

The December meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange was held at Fair Hall, Portsmouth, where they were entertained by the Portsmouth Grange. The meeting opened in due form, with Worthy Master, Mrs. Florence Sutcliffe presiding. After the opening song, "The Dear Old Farm," an address of welcome was given by Worthy Master Clairmont Grinnell, of Portsmouth Grange, with response by the Worthy Master, Mrs. Sutcliffe.

The reports of the officers were read and remarks were made by Worthy Master Sutcliffe. She reported that by additions to the laws of the State Grange the Junior granges can now be formed of juveniles from 6 to 14 years. The total Grange membership is now 5442 in Rhode Island, with the addition of 62 at the last session.

The Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham, in her report called attention to Sunday movies, baseball, etc., and requested the members to do all in their power to bring about laws for the suppression of these games and amusements.

Mrs. George R. Chase, 2d, chairman of the committee on charity, reported that the destitute family in Portsmouth had been cared for, and that 4-ton of coal and groceries have been sent to the needy family.

Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham, chairman of the committee on education, reported that letters had been sent to each of the superintendents of the rural schools in regard to a contest in essay writing, the subject of which is to be "Where would you rather live, in the country or in the city, and why?"

A report was read on the Pomona vaudeville entertainment, showing that \$83.15 was cleared in spite of the stormy night.

Several other items of business were conducted, when the lecturer took charge of the meeting.

Upon adjournment a supper consisting of scalloped quahogs, potato salad, brown bread, rolls, coffee and a variety of pies, were served by the committee.

In the evening meeting one candidate was obligated in the fifth degree. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the Portsmouth Grange for their hospitality.

A competitive entertainment between the men and women followed, with Mr. William Main and Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Gifford as judges. The women gave an old fashioned sing, some being in costume; and the men a darkey sketch, "First Aid to Cupid." The women were considered the winners.

Mrs. Warren R. Sherman was pianist for the sessions. Mrs. Clara Durfee accompanied the women's chorus, and she and Mrs. Clara Wood played for old fashioned dancing.

It was announced that the Pomona old-fashioned dance would be given at the Portsmouth Town Hall on January 12, in charge of Mrs. Jesse I. Durfee.

Mrs. A. Herbert Ward has as guest her daughter, Miss M. May Ward, of Brockton, Mass.

A new delco lighting system has been installed at Ogden Farm on Mitchell's Lane.

At the Berkeley School a Christmas play, entitled "The Toy Shop," was given, as well as a program of recitations and songs. The Oliphant School also had a program and other schools, too.

Miss Florence Thurston, a student of Conklin Secretarial School of New York, is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Thurston, at their home on West Main Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Chase have had as guest their son, Mr. William Chase of Troy, N. Y.

Miss Amy Demery, of the Rhode Island College of Education, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Demery.

Mr. Charles McCartney of Pittsburgh, Pa., spent Christmas with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John W. McCartney at their home on State Hill Crest. This is the first time in 35 years that these brothers have met.

The thick brush has been cut away from the roadside at Green End Pond. This brush caused a blind turn at this place, and caused minor accidents. An old wagon gear which had been dumped into the pond, and was an eyesore at this place, has also been removed.

Miss Eloise Peckham of Wellesley College has been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham.

Mrs. Phoebe Edmundson and two children, Edmund and Dean Edmundson, are spending the holidays in New York with relatives.

Miss Caroline Tabor has been spending the holidays at her home on Grinnell street. Miss Tabor is the agent of Orleans County, New York, and editor of the home demonstration department of the Farm Bureau Journal.

Mr. Philip Caswell, Jr., of Deerfield Academy, and Miss Florence Caswell, of Dana Hall, have been spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Caswell.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Corinne and son have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Plummer at their home on Green End Avenue.

School of the Berkeley Church was held on Wednesday evening. The Christmas tree for the Sunday

The Strength Of The Pines

by
Edison Marshall
Author of "The Voice of the Pack"

Illustrations by
Irwin Myers



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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—At the death of his father, Bruce Duncan, in an eastern city, receives a mysterious message, sent by a Mrs. Ross, summoning him to the Pines in southern Oregon—to meet Linda.

CHAPTER II.—Bruce has vivid but hazy recollections of his childhood in an orphanage, before his adoption by Newton Duncan, with the girl Linda.

CHAPTER III.—At his destination, Bruce finds that the message has been sent to him by a man introduced to the reader as "Simon."

CHAPTER IV.—Leaving the train, Bruce is astonished at his apparent familiarity with the surroundings, though to his knowledge he has never been there.

CHAPTER V.—Obedient to the message, Bruce makes his way to Linda's roadside cabin, for direction as to reaching Mrs. Ross' cabin.

CHAPTER VI.—On the way, "Simon" sternly warns him to give up his quest and return East. Bruce refuses.

CHAPTER VII.—Mrs. Ross, aged and infirm, welcomes him with emotion. She tells him on his way—the end of "Pine-Needle Trail."

CHAPTER VIII.—Through a country puzzlingly familiar, Bruce journeys, and finds his childhood playmate, Linda.

CHAPTER IX.—The girl tells him of wrongs committed by an enemy clan on her family, the Rosses. Linda, occupied by the clan, was taken from the Rosses and the family, with the exception of Aunt Elmina (Mrs. Ross) and herself, wiped out by assassination. Bruce's father, Matthew Folger, was one of the victims. His mother had fled with Bruce and Linda. The girl, while small, had been kidnapped from the orphanage and brought to the mountains. Linda's father had decided his lands to Matthew Folger, but the agreement, which would confirm the enemy's claims to the property, had been lost.

CHAPTER X.—Bruce's mountain blood responds to the call of the blood-feud.

CHAPTER XI.—A giant tree, the Sentinel Pine, in front of Linda's cabin, seems to Bruce's excited imagination to be endeavoring to convey a message.

CHAPTER XII.—Bruce sets out in search of a trapper named Hudson, a witness to the agreement between Linda's father and Matthew Folger.

CHAPTER XIII.—A gigantic grizzly, known as the Killer, is the terror of the vicinity, because of his size and ferocity.

CHAPTER XIV.—Dave Turner, sent by Simon, bribes Hudson to swear falsely concerning the agreement, if brought to light, he knowing its whereabouts.

CHAPTER XV.—Hudson and Dave visit the former's traps. A wolf, caught in one, is discovered by the Killer. Disturbed at his feast, the brute strikes down Hudson. Bruce, on his way to Hudson, shoots and wounds the Killer, driving him from his victim. Hudson, learning of the deed, denounces him for telling him the hiding place of the agreement, but death summons him.

CHAPTER XVI.—Simon, believing Bruce knows where the document is concealed, lays plans to trap him.

CHAPTER XVII.—Dave deceives Linda and Aunt Elmina from their home. The man insults Linda, and she is struck down by the aged woman. Elmina's son has been murdered by Dave, and at her command, after securing the binding the desperate, Linda leaves them alone.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Returning, Bruce finds a note, presumably from Linda, telling him she has been kidnapped by the Turners.

CHAPTER XIX.—Bruce falls into Simon's trap, and is made prisoner.

CHAPTER XX.—Charging Bruce with attempting to reopen the blood-feud, the clan, after a mock trial, decides to leave him, bound, in a pasture on the spot where the Killer had slain and half eaten a calf the night before. They look for the return of the grizzly and the probable slaying of Bruce by the animal.

CHAPTER XXI.—Bruce, helpless, awaits arrival of the Killer and death.

CHAPTER XXII.—Simon makes Linda an offer of marriage. The girl refuses, telling him she loves Bruce. Enraged, the man brutally strikes her, and leaves. The girl is confident he will go to Bruce, and she follows him.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Her surmise is correct. Simon violates his promise, and, to float over him, with the Killer actually snuffing at Bruce's body, Linda, on horseback, arrives, wounds the animal, and carries her lover away.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Despite their apparent helplessness, Bruce and Linda decide to keep up the fight.

CHAPTER XXV.—Seeking to make her way to Martin's store for ammunition, Linda is fired on and turned back.

CHAPTER XXVI.—The Turner clan, in a terrific thunderstorm, attack the Folger house. The Sentinel Pine is struck by lightning and set on fire.

CHAPTER XXVII.—The noise and flames stampede the attackers' horses and they scatter. In the half-conscious trunk of the giant pine, Bruce and Linda find the agreement so long sought. At that moment Bruce is shot.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Simon had been a witness to the finding of the paper and it was his wife that spoke. Linda goes to Bruce's side, and he is badly hurt. Despite the blizzard, the two mount the one horse, with the intention of making their way to the settlements.

CHAPTER XXIX.—In the storm Linda and Bruce lose the trail. While dismounted, their horse breaks away.

CHAPTER XXX.—Bruce, forced to leave Linda, starts after the animal. The Killer appears and follows him. Bruce comes upon Simon, and a fight to the death ensues. Weakened by his wound, Bruce is overcome, but at the moment of Simon's triumph he is attacked by the Killer. After a fierce combat the grizzly ends Simon's career of crime.

CHAPTER XXXI

The grizzlies almost immediately obscured the Killer's form, and Bruce turned his attention back to Linda. "It's the end," he said quietly. "Why not here as well as anywhere else?" The horse on which was tied their scanty blankets was miles away by now; its tracks were obscured in the snow, and they could not find their way to any shelter that might be concealed among the ridges.

But before the question was finished, a strange note had come into his voice. It was as if his attention had been called from his words by something more momentous. The truth

was that it had been caught and held by a curious expression on the girl's face. All at once she sprang to her feet.

"Bruce!" she cried. "Perhaps there's a way yet. A long, long chance, but maybe a way yet. Get your rifle—Simon's is broken—and come with me."

Without waiting for him to rise she struck off into the storm, following the huge footprints of the bear. The man struggled with himself, summoned all that was left of his reserve supply of strength, and leaped up. He snatched his rifle from the ground where Simon had thrown it, and in an instant was beside her. Her cheeks were blazing.

"Maybe it just means further torture," she confessed to him, "but don't you want to make every effort we can to save ourselves? Don't you want to fight till the last breath?"

She glanced up and saw her answer in the glowing strength of his face. Then his words spoke too. "As long as the slightest chance remains," he replied.

"And you'll forgive me if it comes to nothing?"

He smiled dimly. She took fresh heart when she saw he still had strength enough to smile. "You don't have to ask me that."

"A moment ago an idea came to me—it came so straight and sure it was as if a voice told me," she explained hurriedly. She didn't look at him again. She kept her eyes intent upon the great footprints in the snow.

To miss them for a second meant, in that world of whirling snow, to lose them forever. "It was after the bear had killed Simon and had gone away. He acted exactly as if he thought of something and went out to do it—exactly as if he had a destination in view. Didn't you see—his anger seemed to die in him and he started off in the face of the storm. I've watched the ways of animals too long not to know that he had something in view. It wasn't food; he would have attacked the body of the horse, or even Simon's body. If he had just been running away or wandering, he would have gone with the wind, not against it. He was weakened from the fight—perhaps dying—and I think—"

He finished the sentence for her, breathlessly. "That he's going toward shelter."

"Yes. You know, Bruce—the bears hibernate every year. That's my one hope now—that the Killer has gone to some cave he knows about to hibernate until this storm is over. I think from the way he started off, so sure and so straight, that it's near. It would be dry and out of the storm, and if we could take it away from him we could make a fire that the snow wouldn't put out. It would mean life—and we could go on when the storm is over."

"You remember—we have only one cartridge."

"Yes, I know—I heard you fire. And it's only a thirty-thirty at that. It's a risk—as terrible a risk as we've yet run. But it's a chance."

They talked no more. Instead, they walked as fast as they could into the face of the storm. They walked much more swiftly than the bear, and they could tell by the appearance of the tracks that they were but a few yards behind him.

They soon became aware that they were mounting a low ridge. They left the underbrush and emerged into the open timber. And all at once Bruce, who now walked in front, paused with lifted hand, and pointed. Dim through the furries they made out the outline of the bear. And Linda's inspiration had come true.

There was a ledge of rocks just in front—a place such as the rattlesnakes had loved in the blasting sun of summer—and a black hole yawned in its side. The aperture had been almost covered with the snow, and they saw that the great creature was scooping away the remainder of the white drift with his paw. As they waited, the opening grew steadily wider, revealing the mouth of a little cavern in the face of the rock.

"Shoot!" Linda whispered. "If he gets inside we won't be able to get him out."

But Bruce shook his head, then stole nearer. She understood; he had only one cartridge, and he must not take the risk of wounding the animal. The fire had to be centered on a vital place.

He walked steadily nearer until it seemed to Linda he would advance straight into reach of the terrible claws. The Killer turned his head and saw Bruce. Rage flamed again in his eyes. He half-turned about; then poised to charge.

The gun moved swiftly, easily, to the man's shoulder, his chin dropped down, his straight eyes gazed along the barrel. In spite of his wound never had human arms held more steady than his did then. And he marked the little space of gray squarely between the two reddening eyes.

The finger pressed back steadily against the trigger. The rifle cracked in the silence. And then there was a curious effort of tableau, a long second in which all three figures seemed to stand deathly still.

The bear leaped forward, and it

seemed wholly impossible to Linda that Bruce could swerve aside in time to avoid the blow. She tried out in horror as the great jaws whipped down in the place where Bruce had stood. But the man had been prepared for this very event, and he had sprung aside just as the claws raked past.

And the Killer would hunt no more in Trail's End. At the end of that day he fell, his great body quivering strangely in the snow. The lead had gone straight home where it had been aimed, and the charge itself had been mostly muscular reflex. He lay still at last, a gray, mammoth figure that was majestic even in death.

No more would the deer shudder with terror at the sound of his heavy



He Marked the Little Space of Gray Squarely Between the Two Reddening Eyes.

step in the thicket. No more would the herds fly into stampede at the sight of his great shadow on the moonlit grass. The last of the Oregon grizzlies had gone the way of all his breed.

To Bruce and Linda, standing breathless and awed in the snow-furries, his death marked the passing of an old order—the last stand that the forces of the wild had made against conquering man. But there was pathos in it, too. There was the symbol of mighty breeds lumbered and destroyed.

But the places were left. Those eternal symbols of the wilderness—and of powers beyond the wilderness—still stood straight and grand and impassive above them. While these two lived, at least, they would still keep their watch over the wilderness, they would still stand erect and brave to the buffeting of the storm and snow, and in their shade dwell strength and peace.

The cavern that was revealed to them had a rock floor and had been hollowed out by running water in ages past. Bruce built a fire at its mouth of some of the long tree roots that extended down into it, and the life-giving warmth was a benediction. Already the drifting snow had begun to cover the aperture.

"We can wait here until the blizzard is done," Bruce told Linda, as she sat beside him in the soft glow of the fire. "We have a little food, and we can cut more from the body of the grizzly when we need it. There's dead wood under the snow. And when the storm is over, we can get our bearings and walk out."

She sat a long time without answering. "And after that?" she asked.

He smiled. "No one knows. It's ten days before the thirteenth—the blizzards up here never last over three or four days. We've got plenty of time to get the document down to the courts. The law will deal with the rest of the Turners. We've won, Linda."

His hands groped for hers, and he laid it against his lips. With her other hand she stroked his snow-wet hair. Her eyes were lustrous in the twilight.

"And after that—after all that is settled? You will come back to the mountains?"

"Could I ever leave them?" he exclaimed. "Of course, Linda. But I don't know what I can do up here—except maybe to establish my claim to my father's old farm. There's a hundred or so acres. I believe I'd like to feel the handles of a plow in my palms."

"It was what you were made for, Bruce," she told him. "It's born in you. There's a hundred acres there—and three thousand—somewhere else. You've got new strength, Bruce. You could take hold and make them yield up their hay—and their crops—and all these hills with the herds."

She stretched out her arms. Then all at once she dropped them almost as if in supplication. But her voice had regained the old merry tone he had learned to love when she spoke again. "Bruce, have I got to do all the asking?"

His answer was to stretch his great arms and draw her into them. His laugh rang in the cavern.

"Oh, my dearest!" he cried. The eyes lighted in his bronzed face. "I ask for everything—everything—hold that I am! And what I want worst—this minute—"

"Yes?"

"—Is just a kiss."

She gave it to him with all the tenderness of her soft lips. The snow sifted down outside. Again the pines spoke to one another, but the sadness seemed mostly gone from their soft voices.

[THE END]

No Danger of Collision Yet. The moon is getting nearer to the earth at a speed of about fourteen feet in 200 years. Astronomers up to the present have not been able to explain why this is so.

WATER IN PLENTY

Rome Celebrated for the Number of Its Fountains.

Several Hundred Have Place in the Squares and Gardens of the "Eternal City."

Among the specialties of old and modern Rome travelers greatly admire the pure cool sweet water that comes to the city through magnificent aqueducts.

There is plenty of water to provide for the wants of the 600,000 people and to supply the several hundred fountains which embellish the squares and gardens of Rome.

Tourists on their arrival are greeted by the imposing "Fontana" near the station, which faces the Via Nazionale. Even if they are in a hurry to reach their hotel, they stop to admire the beautiful four bronze groups representing the Nalads.

They may turn then to the right or to the left, they may choose to go up town or down town, to remain at the center or go to the outskirts of Rome, there will be always a fountain waiting for them.

Even the colossal statues watching the Quirinal palace, representing Alexander the Great taming the Bucephalus—said to be the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, have been richly endowed with running and murmuring water.

The majority of the working people prefer to live near the fountain of their district. Even "Little Jerusalem" has a garden and its fountain, and the poorest of the community has at his disposal a quiet spot where he can find fresh air and the inspiring murmur of water.

Energetic men, who prefer the noisy falls to the gentle brooks, can settle near the "Fontanone" on the Gianicolo hill, where the fountain is an artificial fall, and water runs with such a remarkable violence that it is used as motive force for a paper factory and several mills.

But beautiful things have to be hunted for. The lovely "Turtle Fountain" is placed in a corner of old Rome and tourists have to reach it through entanglements of many kinds and after a long pilgrimage through narrow streets.

Tourists know that, throwing a penny in the "Trove's Fountain," they will see Rome again. Keen observers can see in the picture the bottom of the fountain just covered with coins by a party of visitors.

An obelisk that belonged to the temple of Isis, and very likely never saw water in its early days, now is facing the Pantheon surrounded by several springs of pure water. It certainly inspires compassion for its poor brethren left on the desolate sands of Egypt.

Piazza Navona has three fountains. The central one is decorated with complicated groups of Bernini, representing the most important rivers of the world, the Nile, the Ganges, the Danube. Those at the two sides have impressive statues, and each of them has a symbolical meaning.

So old Tiber is playing a respectable role in the life of modern Rome. It took centuries to bring the 14 different kinds of water to the city. The fountains represent the work of generations.

Innocent Darlings. W. M. B. favors us with the following group of unconsciously humorous remarks made by girls to their escorts at the ball game:

"When a player strikes out that makes him a fan, doesn't it?"

"Are they really so tired that they go to sleep on the bases?"

"The baseball report yesterday said that Kelly died at the plate. But he's playing today."

"Three men on bases, you say? That's nothing—the other side has, too!"

"Then, why don't they call a right-handed pitcher a northpaw?"

"The umpire said 'Safe.' I'm so glad. I thought when the runner made that awful slide he'd hurt himself."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Accommodating. An inbound College car was slowing down so that a much-soiled little poodle dog might reach the opposite side of the street in safety.

"Do you stop for a thing like that?" inquired a passenger, ready to alight at the next corner.

"Oh, yes," replied the motorman, nonchalantly, sending a stream of amber out through the open window. "We stop for dogs and cats and birds. We even stop for a thing like that," he added, nodding his head in the direction of a milk wagon, crossing the tracks. "We don't take any chances on the baby not getting his breakfast."—Indianapolis News.

Ancient "Apartment Houses." Apartment-house life was enjoyed by the primitive Indian of New Mexico, one ruin in Chaco canyon having 800 rooms and in its day sheltering over 1,000 people.

Rabbit Cannery May Solve Problem. In Argentina a rabbit cannery has been established in the hope of ridding some sections of the country of a pest in a profitable way.

"Sugar." From Bradford he went to Richburg and Rolliver and there fortune continued to pour its golden stream into his coffee.—Pasadena Star.

Lie Has Great Vitality. A lie can be turned inside out and so decked in new plumage that none will recognize its lean old carcass.—Ibsen.

Generosity Not Strongest Point. Many men are capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing.—Alexander Pope.

TELL OF OCEAN CURRENTS

Bottles Used by Scientists to Procure Information of Value to Sea Voyagers.

The ocean traveler, who, in mid-Atlantic, goes from the side of his liner a bottle, apparently the helplessness sport of the waves, should look at it with eyes of respect, enjoying a London Answers writer. It is probably one of many lonely voyagers whose inclusion it is to chart the oceans of the earth.

Bottles in hundreds are at present scattered over the surface of the North sea, rendering valuable service to the scientists who study ocean tides. Many of them, we are told, are liberated from lightships, to wander, if they be, many months, before they are picked up by some passing trawler, or to float ashore on some remote beach in Norway, Denmark, or on the wild coast of Shetland.

Inside each is a card, containing a request to the finder to post particulars of the place and date of picking up to the fisheries department of our ministry of agriculture. Thus our experts know how long and in what direction the bottle has floated, and the speed and direction of the ocean current that carried it is thus ascertained and placed on record.

Similar bottles are charting the currents of the Baltic and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and from their travels the currents of these seas are being traced on the world's maps.

If these vagrant bottles could but speak, what strange tales they could tell of their long wanderings over the face of the waters, for not a few have drifted for considerably over a year before they have come to land again.

Thus, one bottle was only recovered 495 days (more than sixteen months) after it had been flung into the Atlantic, and during this period it had journeyed 4,700 knots, much more than a fifth of the distance around the equator.

This astonishing record was completely eclipsed by another bottle, which spent two and a half years at sea, bobbing steadily along at an average of four and a half knots a day.

But this bottle was a veritable torso compared with one thrown overboard from a steamer, which actually drifted 4,000 knots in a period of 181 days, keeping up an average speed of 22.7 knots (nearly 27 land miles) a day.

Firm of Methuselahs. Records in long service, have been set up by employees of Messrs. Peck, Frean & Co., the biscuit manufacturers, who have on their staff no fewer than 846 people with twenty-five or more years' service to their credit, says London Tit-Bits.

The veterans were recently presented with mementos of their long association with the firm, and it was found that twenty-six men and one woman had served for 50 years; 60 were in receipt of pensions; nearly a hundred were gray-headed, and that between them they had served 12,938½ years. This is an average of more than 37 years' service each.

The longest term of service was 61 years, the record of Michael O'Grady, and the oldest man was G. S. White, who is ninety. He has been with the firm for 29½ years.

A unique record is that of two brothers—Arthur Carr, the managing director, and Ellis Carr. The former received his presentation for 50 years' service from his brother, to whom he in turn presented a memento for 37 years' service.

Heat for the Walker. Heat projected from a gigantic electric radiator mounted on an automobile truck warmed curious New Yorkers on lower Broadway during the recent chilly days, the New York Sun says. The truck carried advertising banners for a patented electric heater as well as samples of the products.

The giant heater was a replica of the smaller ones. It stood about six feet high and evidently was fed from a group of powerful batteries, or perhaps from small dynamos operated by the engine of the truck.

As the unique advertising device moved slowly along the street, with the radiator "aimed" toward the shop windows, it gave forth a wave of heat that was decidedly welcome to the pedestrians within range.

Fixing the Date. The visitor was inspecting the golf course.

"Beautiful links you have here," he said to the secretary, "considering they have been in use so long."

"So long?" exclaimed the secretary, surprised. "Why, they've only been open a couple of years."

It was the visitor's turn to be surprised. "A couple of years! Why, I understand these links are at least thirty-seven years old."

"Oh, no, not at all! Who ever told you that?"

"Well, no one told me. But I heard one of your members say this morning that he had been round in eighty-five."

New Daylight Lamp. An artificial daylight lamp has been developed in England. The lamp is of the regular incandescent electrical type; the light is reflected from a reflector which is colored with spots of certain shades. The resulting reflection is very much like ordinary daylight. The absorption of the yellow and red rays in the light produces a light of maximum clarity. A park was lighted with 60 of these lights and the effect was almost the same as if the sun were shining.

The bureau of standards says the only case it knows of where wheels are made out of paper-mache is in Pullman cars. Pullman car wheels have been made very successfully by gluing together a large number of plates of cardboard with two outside plates of thin metal and surrounded by steel tire.

Easy Deduction. "Now, Archibald, tell me what an engineer is," said the teacher. "He is a man who works an engine," replied Archibald. "Correct," said the teacher. "Now, William, can you tell me what a plumber is?" "Yes, sir," answered William. "He's a man who works a pump."

IS MAN'S FRIEND

Volcano Wrongly Considered as an Enemy.

Furnishes Carbon Dioxide, Without Which There Could Be No Animal Life Possible.

It might be a surprise to many to be told that the fire-spitting, lava-spouting, earth-rocking volcano is one of mankind's best friends rather than his arch enemy, but such was the surprising declaration to the conference of geography of the National Education association of Boston.

The most "irrepressible" volcanic eruption of history, that of Mount Katmai in Alaska, in 1912, described in this connection by Dr. Robert F. Griggs, leader of several parties sent to the scene of the calamity by the National Geographic society, and who discovered the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, Katmai's neighbor wonder of nature.

Man's debt to the volcano has been more fully recognized by results of recent researches, says a bulletin of the society describing the upheaval. Without volcanoes, it is now believed, there would be no ocean, and to volcanoes we are indebted for carbon dioxide, without which life could not exist.

The explosion of Katmai, the conference was told, was unnoticed because it was so far from the centers of civilization. Had the eruption occurred near New York city, the bulletin declares, the sulphurous fumes would have polluted the air everywhere east of the Rocky mountains; the noise would have reverberated like an artillery duel across the central states. The lower Hudson itself would have been turned into a glistening tomb.

However, due to the lack of population in that far region, there was no loss of life, and the eruption provides scientists and geographers now one of their greatest opportunities to study the phenomena of the cataclysm.

Though generally unknown of this eruption until long after, every inhabitant of the country, and almost of the world, felt its effects, one of which was the cold damp summer of 1912. This was caused by the interception of sunlight by the long-hanging dust cloud in the upper air. Even in cloudless Salina, it was declared, the sky was overcast.

A succession of such mighty explosions could plunge the earth into another ice age, it is believed.

An area around Katmai, larger than the state of Delaware, was covered that summer by more than a foot of volcanic ash, which was enough to destroy all but the hardiest of vegetation. When the explosion occurred two cubic miles of material were blown out of the top of the mountain, and the present whereabouts of the mountain top is still a mystery to scientists.

The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, from which arises virtually millions of steam jets in a scene of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty, is believed to have been an aftermath of the cataclysm.

President Wilson turned aside from the stress of war to make this region a national monument second to none in the world. While the country is so remote that the few white men who have viewed its wonders have been members of the society's expeditions, the educators were told, it is easily accessible from a sheltered bay christened in honor of the society, and a 50-mile roadway will some day place it within the compass of the automobile tourist.

Gallantry. Caught in a sudden and unexpected shower, the Woman slipped into a protecting doorway. As she watched the progress made by the bold pedestrians and those equipped with umbrellas she noticed, down the streets, a boy about fourteen years of age who appeared to be struggling with a woman. She seemed to be encouraging him, much to his disapproval. After a moment he managed to release himself. Pushing the lady from him, he removed his coat, and, like a real Sir Walter Raleigh, wrapped it about her shoulders. Not content with the bestowal of his coat, he then picked her up bodily and continued on his way. As he did so he turned in such a manner as to expose his medal equipment, which proved nothing to be merely a dressmaker's form—probably a "perfect 36."

A Busy Spot. Twenty years ago London, proud of the size of the city and the dimensions of its traffic, used to point to the fact that Clapham Junction was the busiest railway station in the world—on an average a train a minute passed through it

"Rebuilding" Carthage.
Rising over the ruins of ancient Carthage and the surrounding hills, rich in history, is a modern city of residential villas. Archaeologists point out that if this building is permitted to continue, their excavation work will be seriously hampered, as the new proprietors object to invasions of their yards by workmen, no matter what treasures of history may lie up-derelict. Two French government employees of the department of Tunis lately bought a piece of ground on the site of the old city, and before building their house started to find out what was underneath the surface. After patient digging they discovered a temple of Tanit. Unless the French government stops the sale, real estate agents will shortly put on the market some 240 acres of the site of Carthage at a total sale price of \$200,000.

"White Slavery."
White-slave traffic was formerly extensive in Europe, America, parts of Asia, Africa and Australia. The suppression of the traffic was agreed upon by an international treaty signed May, 1901, by representatives of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Norway and Switzerland. The United States signed its adherence to the treaty in 1908.

Edison's Unique Thrift Scheme.
Thomas Edison recently told a story of taking a perfected carbon transmitter to Philadelphia in the hope of selling it for \$5,000, an amount that would just about pay his debts. The directors asked if \$100,000 would buy the transmitter. He was so astonished that he remained silent for a moment, and they inquired whether they had offered him enough. "The price is all right," said Edison. "Yes, that's all right. But on condition that you pay it to me at the rate of \$7,500 a year. If you paid it to me all at once I'd probably put it all into some fool invention and lose every cent of it."—*Thrill Magazine.*

Antients Knew Use of Lamps.
Wax candles were made in very ancient times, but at the beginning of the Christian era an oil-burning lamp was used in many parts of the Roman empire, for instance, in Italy, the seat of power, and in Palestine, a conquered country. Of course, this lamp was most common in countries producing olive oil. Many of these ancient lamps have been found in the ruins of Roman cities, in the ruins of Pompeii.

Inevitable.
A newspaper advises the young man to escape from labor troubles and other complexities of civilization by taking refuge on a tropical island. But when he got there he would probably find the economic cornered on the consolidated coconut exchange, and the amalgamated union of banana pickers engineering an island-wide strike.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Due Process of Law."
The constitutions of the various states and the federal constitution contain no description of those processes which it was intended to allow or forbid by the various uses of the expression "due process of law." It is generally held to mean, however, law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice.

Battle Trees Transplanted.
One of the public parks in Sacramento, Cal., has a grove of 14 trees all transplanted from battlefields of the Civil war.

Docker Carries 716 Pounds.
In a dockers' weight-carrying competition in France the winner carried a burden of 716 pounds a distance of 33 yards.

Wild Cinnamon.
Although the cultivation of cinnamon in Indo-China is increasing, most of the product comes from the wild shrub. When a native discovers a cinnamon tree he must make a declaration before the local administration.

Receipts of state taxes of Mass.
for the year ending Nov. 30 totalled \$60,558,569. Commissioner Henry F. Long announced. This yield was divided as follows: Income tax \$13,206,269; business corporation tax \$1,049,574; inheritance tax \$5,895,848; public service corporation tax \$1,537,307; insurance tax \$2,011,270; national bank tax \$1,913,403; stock transfer tax \$238,153.

Misdirected Energy.
Then there is the man who seems destined to go through life hitting his thumb on the back while trying to hit the nail on the head.

Good Way of Looking at It.
If the weather doesn't happen to be good for my work today, it's good for some other man's, and will come round to me tomorrow.—*Dickens.*

Her Prenatal Task.
Western Exchange—Cleckner was born in a rude log cabin built by his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Richards.—*Boston Transcript.*

Spoilers of Beauty.
A beautiful heart makes the plainest face good to look at. And only thought and kind feelings within spoil the beauty without.

Age of Washington's Official Advisers.
The average age of President Washington's cabinet was less than forty years. Hamilton was thirty-two, Jefferson forty-six, Randolph thirty, General Knox thirty-nine, and Samuel Os- good forty-one.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ABOVEBOARD WITH THE BOYS

William H. Morgan's Remarks to a Woman Who Questioned His Habit of Smoking.

William H. Morgan, who conducts one of the best boys' camps in Maine, has studied human nature in both boys and men, and knows just what to expect of people. The mother of a boy at his camp noticed that several of the instructors smoked and she wondered if this wasn't setting a bad example to growing boys. Mr. Morgan replied, remarks Collier's: "Regardless of what we may think about the propriety of smoking, we are obliged to recognize the fact that the majority of active men do smoke. If you select instructors who do not smoke you limit your field and may have to do without other desirable qualities. Or if you ask men accustomed to smoking suddenly to change their habits and do without tobacco for two months, the chances are that they will slip away and smoke when nobody is looking. The boys are bound to learn of this and then they have the example of men doing things on the sly, which is infinitely more harmful than the example of smoking would be. I don't care anything about smoking myself, but I do light a cigarette occasionally before the boys so that they won't think that maybe I smoke only in secret. Nothing is so important for a boy as to learn to do whatever he does do in the open."

PARTICULAR ABOUT HER VEIL

Rummage Saleswoman Learned Something From Woman Customer She Failed to Please.

The Woman Who Sees had had no acquaintance with rummage sales other than seeing such posted signs, so when she was asked to be such a saleswoman she was thrilled. Her table was covered with scraps of silk, lace, veils, discarded collar and cuff sets and things in their category. Late in the afternoon a dear old lady, wearing an expensive Persian lamb coat, came up to her and asked if she had any gray veils. The Woman Who Sees said that she had, and immediately produced one from among the veil pile.

"This is a very pretty one, and it has a deep, lacy border; it ought to look well on you, it is such a good-looking taupe shade."

The dear old lady held the veil up to her face, and asked how much it was.

"Eight cents, madam."

"But isn't it too gray for me, dear?"

"No, I shouldn't think so. Besides, it is the best veil I have here; no holes in it, and scarcely worn."

The old lady fussed a bit, smiled, and walked away. But in ten minutes she had returned and said, "Dear, I'm afraid the color is too deep for my skin. Thank you."—*Exchange.*

The Largest Web.

The largest web that the writer ever heard of was not a spider's web, but was built by a butterfly larva, or rather by several of them. A lady in Australia placed some of these little insects in a room on her veranda. Coming into the apartment some time after, she was surprised to find the walls completely covered by a beautiful web, attached at the corners by coarse threads, so that it hung like a tapestry of silver sheen.

Wax Renders Varnish Acid Resisting.
Recent investigations have shown that the addition of small quantities of wax to a varnish that is resistant to water or acid fumes will make it considerably more resistant, says Popular Mechanics. Various kinds of wax may be used, and as the amount of wax added is small it has no appreciable effect on the toughness or other desirable qualities of the varnish.

Miss Dora Gersberg, 23, missing for 18 years, has joined her mother and brother, Jack Gersberg, 161 Linden street, Pittsfield, Mass. In 1904, when the family was crossing Germany from Russia to embark on a steamer from Rotterdam for Boston, Dora, aged 5, became lost. She was found by a Germany family adopted, and was known as Dora Bloom.

Toledo Cradles Goldfish.
Toledo, Ohio, boasts of the largest goldfish hatchery in the world. Last year the firm controlling the hatchery shipped twenty-five carloads of goldfish and twenty carloads of fish globes.

Salt Water Softened Oak Iron.
Cast iron that had been covered by salt water for a century, when first brought into the air, could be cut with a knife.

Desk Also Used for Bed.
An inventor has included a writing desk in a new adjustable reclining chair that also may be used as a bed.

At the annual convention of the Advent Churches of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley, Rev. Henry Stone of Wallingford, Conn., was reelected president of the conference; Rev. W. S. Beazanson of Pittsfield, vice president; Rev. George E. Tyler of Portland, Me., secretary-treasurer.

Henry Pope, well known on the Grand Circuit 30 or more years ago as driver of many famous horses and contemporary of "Top" Gears, Jim Golden and "Red" Doble died last week in Glenside, Conn. He was 85 years old. He had been in excellent health and death was sudden.

Country's Heaviest Timber Growth.
The forest service says that the heaviest growth of timber in the United States is on the Olympic peninsula in the state of Washington. This area has been glaciated at several periods.

NO GETTING AWAY FROM IT

Washington Man's Name, In Some Way, Intimated That He Was an Easy Mark.

Before Frederick W. Steckman became the Washington representative of certain financial interests in New York, he occupied just a simple office of his own, with his name painted on the glass door. Steckman had always complained that he was a sort of easy mark, a sympathetic fellow who was susceptible to more than his share of hard-luck tales.

One night as Fred Steckman sat in his office alone a wayfarer came in the door, related a sorrowful tale and touched Steckman for the price of a meal. As Steckman handed over the money and exhibited just a bit of impatience he asked:

"Say, I wish you'd tell me one thing: Out of all the men and offices in this big building why did you select me and this office to make a touch?" "Well," said the panhandler, "I dunno exactly, except that your name sorter looked easy. I looked 'em all over all down the corridor, and when I came to Steckman it somehow suggested to me that there was a kindly fellow who'd fall for my yarn. And you did. I don't know why it struck me that way, but it did."

"Well, I'll be d—d," said Steckman, as he turned back to his desk; "even my name costs me money."—*Washington Post.*

AND THE FIREMEN LAUGHED!

But Perhaps All of Them Didn't, Although Mrs. Blank Undoubtedly Meant Well.

Lawson Purdy, secretary of the Charity Organization society, said at a reception in New York:

"Some people run down the charity expert—the man or woman who studies charity and makes it his or her profession, but why shouldn't we have charity experts as well as medical experts, law experts or military experts?"

"Take collecting, for instance—collecting for charity. The expert knows how to do it, and the greenhorn, beside him, is like Mrs. Blank."

"Mrs. Blank was the chief pillar of a home for stray cats. The home was in a very bad way. In fact, its creditors said they'd foreclose on it if it didn't settle up at once."

"Late one night, tossing sleepless in her bed, heartbroken over the home's coming ruin, Mrs. Blank had a sudden brilliant idea. She rose, ran to the telephone and sent in a fire alarm."

"When the firemen, breathless and wild-eyed, dashed up with their engines and hose and ladders, Mrs. Blank met them at her door."

"'Boys,' she said, with a gay laugh, 'there isn't any fire really. I've just brought you here because you've simply got to subscribe 50 cents apiece to my 'stray cats' home.'"

Red Cross Symbol.

The Red Cross symbol is exclusively reserved for sanitary formations conveying wounded soldiers or sailors and for the institutions engaged in the treatment of such cases by a law passed in France in 1913 and strict enforcement of this law is being carried out. The directors of French Red Cross societies, noticing that various pharmacists and laborers' first aid stations had put up the Red Cross sign, decided to demand the removal of all such emblems where unauthorized. As a result the courts are busy prosecuting the various drug stores, which refuse to take down the sign, alleging that it is perfectly justified because in reality they are first-aid stations. However, a decree has been issued stating that the law of 1913 must be observed.

Learned Methods of Eagle.

Making the young eagle scream is one of the most trying duties of the father bird, and it would never learn to fly if it wasn't starved into it. Francis H. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, lived in a tree for two months to learn these and other inside facts on the domestic life of eagles, according to a paper he read at the meeting of the American Ornithologists' union at Field museum. Mr. Herrick said he observed from a tree house the hatching of two eagles and their early life. The youngsters were tantalized into their first screaming by their father and mother, which soared above them with fish in their talons. The young eagles learned to fly by the starvation system also, he said.—*Chicago Tribune.*

John Galsworthy.

John Galsworthy looks like a family lawyer or a high court judge. He is clean shaven, urbane, genial, but certainly not expansive. His voice is low, and it is difficult to believe that he could ever be violent or provocative or even excited. He may find many things in life that are cruel and unjust, but he declines to be angry about it. There is an entire absence of "side" (I know no polite term as expressive as this vulgarity) about John Galsworthy. He is not effusive, but he is modest and gently kindly. He is precise in his dress, and neatness characterizes his appearance as well as his writing. I imagine that few people have ever called Mr. Galsworthy Jack—Sidney Dark in John of London's weekly.

The Teaching Spirit.

One of the most important things a training school can do is to get teachers into the spirit of their jobs. Training schools cannot send out teachers imbued with the spirit of their jobs, having pride in their profession, and a belief in teaching as a life career unless they develop a love and consecration to their work. It is the lack of this spirit which is responsible for the unwillingness of young teachers to do the work of the rank and file, and diplomas should be refused those who lack it.—Principal Olive Jones, New York city.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AWARDS PALM TO BEAVER

Writer Who Has Observed Closely Pronounces That Animal to Be the Most Intelligent.

We read much about animal sympathy and there is a common query: "Which is the most intelligent animal?" When the writer is asked which he considers the most intelligent animal he has no hesitation in answering, although the subject designated may cause much surprise.

In spite of the adaptation of the horse and the elephant to domestic use, the docility and affection of the dog, the marvelous feats accomplished by trained sea lions and other marked demonstrations of intelligence among the larger animals, the writer is unwavering in his decision and this comes after years of observation and deduction. He picks the beaver as the star of animal sagacity. And the choice comes from an order of mammals not usually credited with a high degree of intelligence. This is the order of rodents, or gnawing animals. It contains an immense number of species, the greater number of small size and scattered over all parts of the world. To this order belong the rats and mice, the squirrels, porcupines, rabbits and marmots. The prairie "dog" is a member of this order and a fair rival of the beaver, in solving problems of ingenious construction.

All the rodents are characteristic in having strangely developed incisor teeth—those immediately at the front of both the upper and lower jaw. These teeth, proportionately larger and longer than with other animals, are continually growing and their edges meet in a fashion to become much sharpened during constant use like a double set of rapidly moving chisels. Thus the rat gnaws holes through wood and plaster, the squirrel gnaws through the shells of the hardest nuts and the porcupine—much to the chagrin of the camper—chisels out a generous hole in one's canvas in solving the nature of the interior.—*Raymond L. Ditmars, in Boy's Life.*

Improved Mooring Mast.

The United States army air service now has in use a new type of mooring mast, especially designed to be easily transported from place to place, writes George F. Paul, in St. Nicholas. It is made in four sections, each 18 feet long, and will properly handle ships from the smallest size, 35,000 cubic feet, to ships as large as the Roma, which had a capacity of 1,200,000 cubic feet. It consists of a structural steel tower securely held in position by steel cables. At the top of this mast is a cone-shaped buffer, properly pivoted; into this, fits the nose of the ship. A winch mechanism at the base of the tower reels in a cable that is passed up the center of the mast over sheave wheels at the top and fastened directly to the nose of the ship. The work of landing an airship and attaching it to the mooring mast is relatively simple. As the airship comes near the mast, the mooring line is dropped from an elevation of between 100 and 200 feet, and the end of it is fastened to the end of the mooring mast cable. With the winch in operation, the nose of the airship is steadily pulled up into the padded cone, and then the ship is anchored. Here it is secure from any damage from ordinary weather conditions. As this buffer is pivoted, the airship flies from this position as a weather vane does.

Manufacturers and chambers of commerce represented at a hearing on the consolidating of New England railroads before the Connecticut commission on railroad consolidation, all favored consolidating the New England roads into a single system rather than attaching them to trunk line systems now in existence. Many of those present opposed consolidation of the roads at all.

Cruel Spanish "Sport."

Instances of extreme cruelty in the Spanish bull-fighting are reported by the Madrid correspondent of the London Times.

Three out of four bulls run at the corral at Algeciras on October 2 were so tame that fire was used to infuriate them. This expedient, which, according to the rules of the fight, is legitimate, although only resorted to in extreme cases, consists of sticks of an incendiary paste, the chief ingredient in which is sulphur, which are attached to the darts planted in the bull's neck and shoulders by the banderilleros (drammen). The melted, burning sulphur spreads over the wounds caused by the darts, and the animal thus "dies" writhes, bellows, and even, it seems, shrieks in agony.

Even this, however, often fails to arouse the fighting instinct in a bull when the breed is not true, and at Algeciras the crowd, annoyed at the timidity of one of the bulls so treated, entered the ring and backed the heaviest to pieces. The pollen had to interfere to restore order.

Mason and Dixon Line.

For years and years we have heard the Mason and Dixon line discussed. Orators and writers have spoken of the Mason and Dixon line and that this particular boundary divided the North and South was the thought of many people and its location was placed at anywhere from Richmond to Chattanooga. The other day while coming back from a little trip I happened to overhear a young bespectacled woman excitedly exclaim: "Why, that sign can't really mark the Mason and Dixon line; why, that is way down South." Little did she appreciate the fact that this boundary is located many miles north of Washington and that the nearest station on the railroad line is from HILL—Washington Star.

Human Nature.

Omni—Fifteen Indianapolis mothers agreed to decide by ballot which had the handsomest baby.

Omni—What was the result?

Omni—Each baby got one vote.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Fellow Sufferers.

Dryden—"No, sir; I don't know what whisky tastes like." Wetmore—"I understand. Since we've been reduced to this synthetic stuff I, also, have forgotten what real whisky tastes like."

Mutes Hold Congress.

The Latin love of gesticulation had full play in Rome at the first national congress of deaf-and-dumb Italians, the delegates to which represent 40,000 deaf mutes throughout the country. Eloquent and lengthy speeches were delivered, but not a sound was heard. The congress wants compulsory free education for all their kind.

How It Turned Out.

"When your antagonist went into politics he made it a point to say in public, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "and that busy old boy has been one of his political backers ever since."

Columbus With a Spy-Glass.

The medieval painter who in a picture of the crucifixion of Christ represented a Roman soldier armed with a blunderbuss must have a descendant in the British post office department. According to an indignant writer in the "Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France," the English government for its possession of Saint Kitts or Saint Christopher, one of the West India Islands, has provided a stamp showing the crucifixion of Columbus surveying the horizon through a spy-glass. The illustration is a disgraceful distortion of the crucifixion. The spy-glass was not invented until 113 years afterward. But what a joy that stamp must be to collectors!

Special Bargains

Full and Winter Woollens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at a per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,
184 Thames Street
NEWPORT, R. I.

WOOD SEASONED BY OZONE

French Scientist Seems to Have Solved Problem Which Has Long Puzzled Furniture Makers.

Green wood warps, as is well known, and piano-makers are obliged to keep wood for a period of ten years or more before they can convert it into piano frames, and in the building trade timber often remains in the yard for several years before it can be fashioned into doors and window sashes. This is to permit it to dry thoroughly. Until the sap has exhausted itself, the wood is liable to warp. The holding up of large stacks of timber in this way is expensive and exceedingly tiresome when this wood is required urgently. Some have attempted to overcome the difficulty by dehydrating or drying the timber in specially constructed ovens, but without much success. Now a French scientist, M. Otto, has discovered that all kinds of wood can be seasoned rapidly and efficiently by means of ozone.

He has established a factory in Paris and another at Milan, in Italy, where various species of wood are being treated by the new process. In two weeks freshly cut timber is ready for the cabinet maker, and is as dry as if it had been exposed to the air for years. The timber is laid in specially built chambers, through which ozone is made to pass at a uniform heat. Ozone is air highly charged with certain electrical qualities.

FISH THAT CARRY LANTERNS

Danish Deep-Sea Expedition Brings Back News of Peculiar Specimens. Of Deep-Sea Denizens.

Fish and "sea jellyfish" which carry lanterns and electric-like lamps with which to find their way in the con- black depths of the ocean are among the hitherto unknown curiosities of nature brought back by the Danish deep-sea expedition under Dr. Johannes Schmidt, the well-known ocean explorer.

His ship, the steamer *Dann*, has just returned to Copenhagen with a vast amount of new data of greatest interest to natural scientists and a collection of deep-sea inhabitants never before seen.

The expedition was particularly equipped with instrument and apparatus for deep-sea explorations and records. The greatest depth reached was about four miles. Out of the stygian depths of 13,250 feet, or three miles, where eternal Egyptian darkness reigns, a "sea devil" was brought up which, on a wire-like tentacle projecting from his head, had a small spherical ball electric-like lamp. This ball gives a red light when the fish swims. Other fish out of the ocean darkness had lantern-like bulbs giving light.

One of the discoveries of the expedition is that the Bermuda Islands are the central breeding places of the eel, and it is claimed that European eels cross the ocean from the Bermudas.

Irrigation in South Africa.

The biggest irrigation works in South Africa and second only in the whole of Africa to the Assuan dam on the Nile, has just been completed. The works, known as the Lake Menta conservation works, are located in the Sunday's River valley near Port Elizabeth. The union government financed the undertaking to the extent of over \$2,500,000 in the interest of land settlement and to further the development of the agricultural resources of the union. The dam impounds 25,700,000 gallons of water and the area submerged is 4,900 acres. Subsidiary works lower down the Sunday's river, constructed by private enterprise at a cost of \$3,000,000 consist of three diversion weirs and canals extending over 400 miles. The scheme aims at intensive cultivation, under a permanent water supply, of an area of over 40,000 acres.

Scotch "Howlers."

Here are some new "howlers" quoted in the Provincial, the magazine of the Edinburgh Provincial Training college: "Socrates died of an overdose of wisdom." "A mar-supial is an animal with a pouch in its stomach, into which it retired when hard pressed." "An epitaph is a short, sarcastic poem." "Beckett met Henry on the altar steps and said, 'What ho, king!' Henry severely massacred him."

Rings Used in Egypt.

Egyptian garments were often fastened in place by rings which could be sprung open to admit the material and closed to hold it. Then the rings were curved at the ends so that they could be caught together—and behold the germ of the modern safety pin! In fact, genuine safety pins were known as early as 3500 B. C., although they seem to have been little used in Egypt.

Straight jail sentences for all violators is the only course to follow to properly enforce the prohibition law, Gov. Baxton of Maine, declared in a statement giving his views of law enforcement and steps necessary to curb the growing tendency to hold the dry law in disrespect.

MRS. L. R. SCHUYLER

United Daughters of
Confederacy's President

Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler of New York City was re-elected president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the convention in Birmingham, Ala.

SHIPS DEMAND RIGHT
TO CARRY LIQUOR

File Brief in the Supreme Court
Asking That Hard Decision
Be Reversed.

Washington.—A plea that American ships cannot justly be prevented from carrying liquor on the high seas under the prohibition laws is set forth in a brief filed in the Supreme Court by the International Mercantile Marine Company in support of its appeal from the interpretation given the Daugherty bone dry ruling by Federal Judge Hand at New York.

The brief also declares it is not unlawful for vessels to bring their ship stores of liquor into American territorial waters. In this respect the position taken by the Mercantile Marine is similar to that set forth by the foreign shipping concerns in a brief filed recently with the court.

It is declared in the brief filed today that American vessels on the high seas and in foreign ports are not territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States within the meaning of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that the amendment and the laws passed to make it effective cannot operate therefore to prevent liquor selling outside of American territorial waters.

The Supreme Court is asked by the International Mercantile Marine Company to enjoin permanently the Federal government from enforcing against it the national prohibition act or interfering in any manner with intoxicating liquor sealed as sea stores aboard its vessels and from seizing its vessels because of interlocking liquor in the sea stores to be sold upon the high seas or in foreign ports. It seems "hardly conceivable," it is added, "that Congress would place an additional obstacle in the way of the establishment of an American merchant marine when the additional burden imposed was not essential to carry out the fundamental purposes of the prohibition reform."

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

LAUSANNE.—Riza Nur Bey at conference refuses to exempt Christians in Turkey from military service.

CHICAGO.—Henry Ford's proposed new \$8,000,000 Chicago plant announced as beginning of "one of the greatest industrial developments the world has ever seen."

BERLIN.—Despite the denials broadcasted throughout the world, Germans and Americans—perhaps not members of the governments—have tentatively agreed that the United States should take the initiative concerning a settlement of the reparations question.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The charred bodies of the missing aviators, Colonel Francis N. Marshall and Lieutenant Charles Webber, have been found in the Papago Indian reservation about seventy-five miles west of Tucson.

NEW YORK.—Return of "Fatty" Arbuckle to the films is generally condemned by women's clubs and Hays is assailed. End of effort to have censorship in this state lifted is seen.

PARIS.—One of Joffre's taxicabs, by which his army stopped the Germans at the Marne, enshrined in French war museum.

LONDON.—The Maharajah of Cooh Behar, one of the best known of Indian princes and an outstanding figure among the potentates of Hindustan, died in a hospital here after a brief illness.

LOS ANGELES.—Rescue Arbuckle, film comedian, freed by Will Hays, chief of the motion picture industry, of the embargo placed on his work following the death of Virginia Rappe here, faced the new year with the frank confession that he had learned his lesson and was determined to work his way back to his old place in public favor.

The Boston school committee, by a vote of three to two, decided definitely to retain on the list of books authorized for use in the schools of Boston, the "School History of the United States," revised 1920, by Albert Bushnell Hart, and "American History," by D. S. Muzzey, two books concerning which there has been much controversy.

REPARATION PLAN
TAKES REAL FORM

Move to Extend American Aid
Reaches Stage Where Early
Action Is Expected.

COMMISSION IS PROPOSED

Would Study Conditions in Germany,
With View to Fixing Total to Be
Paid—Outgrowth of Efforts of Na-
tional Chamber of Commerce.

Washington.—A plan under which an American commission would determine how much Germany should be required to pay the Allies in reparations has emerged from the effort to find a way for extending American aid toward solution of the economic troubles of Europe.

Although discussions of the proposal have been kept thus far outside the formal channels of diplomacy, the exchange of views has developed a thorough understanding in authoritative circles that the United States, Great Britain and Germany all are willing to assent to the creation of such a commission.

The plan now is before Premier Poincaré, of France, and he is expected to make a decision after he has concluded a series of conferences with industrial leaders of his own country and of Germany. It is assumed that it will be communicated later to all the nations interested in reparation payments.

Officials of the Washington government, who from the beginning of the present discussion have been unwilling to do more than hint that a way was being sought to render aid toward a European settlement, refused to at all discuss the plan for an American commission. Secretary Hughes, however, did issue a statement saying the "Government" had presented no "proposal" on the subject.

The procedure by which all of those directly interested are sounded before any definite "proposal" is submitted with Government authority behind it is the usual method employed in negotiations of great delicacy. The secretary's statement recalled an assertion made a few days ago by a White House spokesman who said, in discussing the American attitude toward Europe, that it would not be proper to display on the stage all that was taking place behind the scenes.

The plan for an American commission was first disclosed in an Associated Press dispatch from London, where the proposal has been actively under discussion. The dispatch credited the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with having first laid the suggestion before Secretary Hughes, and it was learned here that much of the actual discussion, which has taken place since that time, has been conducted on behalf of American industry by officials of the chamber.

Neither at the State Department nor at offices of the Chamber was there any inclination to deny the published report from London telling of the unofficial plan and its communication to the Washington Government. It is known that Barnes conferred last week at length with Secretary Hughes. Asked if any official statement could be made in regard to this conference, State Department spokesman said it would not be possible to do so. At the same time efforts to obtain a more detailed statement regarding Secretary Hughes' general denial of a government "proposal" also proved fruitless.

Department officials made it plain that they would not be drawn into any departure from the formal terms of the secretary's brief statement, which in itself avoided any mention of details. It follows:

"The Department of State cannot discuss tentative proposals which are made to it with respect to the European situation. The report that this government had presented to other governments a proposal for an American commission is unfounded. Of course, it follows that no assent of any other government to such a proposal has been received."

57 MILLION RUBLES, 1 DOLLAR

Sinking Spell Caused by Rumor of
Decrease Confiscating Gold.

Moscow.—The demand for foreign currency has been so great during the last few days that for a time the dollar on the Black Bourse brought 57,000,000 rubles. The market closed at 45,000,000. An announcement that the Commissariat of Finance was considering a decree to prohibit individuals retaining possession of the czar gold rubles had much to do with the tumble of the Soviet ruble.

FIRE WRECKS TERMINAL

Chicago Passenger Station Is De-
stroyed.

Chicago.—The Dearborn street station, one of the big passenger terminals of Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The building was crowded with holiday travelers when flames started in the tower and spread downward to the third floor. Crossed electric wires are believed to have started the fire. Traffic officers rushed to the building and cleared it of passengers before any accidents happened.

Mrs. Madeline Grou, who was granted a divorce in Portland from Nils Grou, Danish diplomat, said that she would petition the probate court for a change of name. She will seek to resume the surname of her first husband, Dr. Carl Stone. She is a sister of Edgar Lee Masters, the poet.

THEOPHILE ROSSI

Minister of Industry
in Mussolini's Cabinet

One of the most important members of the new ministry, formed for Italy by Benito Mussolini is Theophile Rossi, minister of industry.

LOUISIANA TROOPERS
GO AFTER KLANSMEN

Two Bodies Rise as Lake Is
Dynamited in Move to
Steal Them.

Mer Rouge, La.—Company A, National Guard, of Alexandria, is en route to Morehouse parish, and at New Orleans a machine gun company was ready to leave for here to reinforce a company of National Guardsmen of Monroe. The troop movement followed the recovery in Lake La Fourche, near here, of bodies of two men after the lake had been dynamited by men whose identity has not been established.

Relatives and friends partly identified the bodies as those of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, missing since they were kidnaped by hooded men four months ago. Buckles and bits of clothing were recognized by several who viewed the bodies.

Attorney General A. V. Coco will accompany Machine Gun Company D, Louisiana National Guard, which was ordered into service to entrain for Bastrop, parish seat of Morehouse.

The departure of the attorney general for Morehouse is taken as an indication that the state is ready to proceed with the arrests and prosecution of those said to be responsible for the murder of the two men.

Governor Parker at Baton Rouge, directing operations of the military forces, refused to divulge the significance of the call for reinforcements or the next move of the State in the program he has outlined, to ferret out and punish the members of the hooded mob responsible for the abduction of five Mer Rouge citizens last August and the alleged murder of two of them.

Martial law in Morehouse parish was considered by those in touch with the situation as a possibility. Large stocks of guns and ammunition have been reported stored in residences and stores by citizens of Mer Rouge and the surrounding community, resulting from the reported establishing of hostile camps during the four months since the kidnapping.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

International Mercantile Marine files brief in Supreme Court in appeal from Hand dry decision, affirming for unbridled right to sell liquor on the high seas.

Borah proposal for international economic and arms conference will cause fight in senate, it is evident, as naval bill discussion in senate develops sharp preliminary tiffs.

Provision of pending bills extending maximum maturity of agricultural paper approved by Edmund Platt, vice governor Federal Reserve Board, before Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Senator Calder of New York, in dramatic plea for ship subsidy, warns city and rural population alike of disaster in refusing aid.

Senate, by 61 to 8, confirms Pierce Butler of Minnesota as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Senate naval bill reported; increases appropriation in House measure by \$1,797,840.

Friends of Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, have permitted to become known his desire and intention of resigning from President Harding's cabinet.

Increasing demand among Senators for withdrawal of American troops from Germany.

House Judiciary Committee expected to report there is no evidence on which to impeach Attorney General Daugherty.

Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, calls on President and all high government officials to "sign" anti-liquor drinking pledge.

House sidetracks resolution barring further issues of tax exempt securities, being the third Administration measure to be throttled since November 20.

Three prisoners, one serving a life sentence and the two others for manslaughter have been pardoned by the board of pardons at its semi-annual session at the state prison, Wethersfield, Conn. They are Charles G. Claffey of Hartford, Mrs. Sarah L. Lussier of Moosup and Mortimer Wells of New London.

SEES DEFEAT OF
BORAH PROPOSAL

Republican Leaders Will En-
deavor to Load the Plan
With Modifications.

INTENSE FIGHT NOW AHEAD

Smoot Against Borah Proposal, But
Farm Bloc May Bring Support.
McCormick Fears for Europe.
Economies Are Serious.

Washington.—Administration leaders in the senate, it was indicated, are preparing to mobilize the "forces" to prevent the passage in its present form of the Borah amendment to the naval appropriations bill calling upon President Harding to issue an invitation for an international conference on the world economic situation and for the further reduction of armaments.

Those opposed to the Borah amendment received strong support when Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, a member of the World War Funding Commission, issued a statement in which he declared against the United States calling an economic conference. To do so, he pointed out, would be to disappoint the European nations, for the reason that the requests which they would present to this country are such as this government would be bound to refuse.

Feeling that the President would be embarrassed by the authorization from congress for such a conference at this time, the accredited Republican spokesmen are now committed to the strategy of so amending the Borah proposal that the administration might regard it as more or less innocuous.

Conferences are scheduled at which will be outlined the program for the modification of the proposal for the economic conference. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the senate; Senator James E. Watson, Republican, of Indiana, and Senator Charles Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, will participate in these conferences and when the senate reconvenes they are expected to be ready with amendments to the Borah resolution.

What form the amendments will take was not indicated, but the spokesmen of the administration express confidence that they would be such as would command the support of a majority of the senate and leave the President and Secretary Hughes free to conduct the American policy of aid to Europe along the lines already developed and unhampered by Congress along mandate.

Senator Medill McCormick, Republican, of Illinois, who has just returned from Europe, issued a statement in which he painted a gloomy picture of the economic situation facing the European nations. He predicted the "grave events" including food riots in Germany, the fall of the franc and the lire, before the end of the winter, unless the World War victors show more economic wisdom than they have hitherto exhibited.

The burden of reducing reparations, of laying the foundation for a loan which would stabilize the mark and enable Germany to pay the next installment of reparations Senator McCormick places on the allied powers. He will throw his strength to the opponents of an international conference to be sponsored by the United States Government.

Senator Smoot predicted that the Borah amendment would be defeated when the time comes for a roll call on senate sentiment. He said:

"I do not think that the conference proposed in the amendment to the navy appropriations bill offered by Senator Borah would accomplish any good purpose. We know in advance what the other nations want and we are not in a position to grant it. If we called a conference, invited these nations here and then, when they came, turned down their requests, the situation would not be improved and the United States would be placed in a false position. I am opposed to it and I do not think that the amendment to the navy bill will be adopted."

A committee to begin work preparatory to introducing legislation against "legal discrimination against women" at the Connecticut General Assembly in 1923 was appointed at a state conference of the National Women's party at New Haven.

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CARES FOR YOUR HAIR

Nothing like shampoos with Cuticura Soap and hot water, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching, to keep the scalp and hair healthy. They are ideal for all toilet uses.

Each box Cuticura Soap, 25¢. Cuticura Ointment, 10¢. Cuticura Tablets, 25¢. Cuticura Cream, 25¢. Cuticura Lotion, 25¢. Cuticura Shampoo, 25¢. Cuticura Soap, 25¢. Cuticura Ointment, 10¢. Cuticura Tablets, 25¢. Cuticura Cream, 25¢. Cuticura Lotion, 25¢.

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INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETSAll Orders
Promptly
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CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods
are Pure
AbsolutelyNEWS HAPPENINGS
OF GENERAL INTERESTItems Gleaned From All Parts
of New England

Triplets, all boys, were born to Frank and Sadie Fair in Unionville, N. H., Framingham, Mass.

William Treasly, who was one of the gang which held up a bank in Portland in August, 1920, and escaped with 12,500, has been sent to the Connecticut State Prison for not less than five nor more than 10 years.

Among various bills filed with the secretary of state for introduction into the Connecticut General Assembly, which convenes Jan. 3, is one providing that instruction in all schools in Connecticut shall be in the English language. The bill, if enacted, would affect New Britain, where the large Polish population has its own excellent Polish schools, and also eastern Connecticut, where there are French schools.

At least 250 miles of road were constructed during the season of 1922 under the direction of the Maine highway department, according to a statement by Chief Engineer Paul D. Sargent. There were substantially 90 miles of state highway and practically 130 miles of state aid road constructed. As to types of road, there were completed of cement concrete a little less than 13 miles; of bituminous macadam substantially 35 miles and of gravel road 235 miles.

One of the largest mergers of business or manufacturing plants that has occurred in the country has just been consummated whereby a leading New London, Conn. concern, the T. A. Scott Company, is consolidated with another company, the largest in the United States in the same line of activity, the Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Company of New York. The name of the corporation will be the Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation.

Intercollegiate debates with Colby, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Occidental have been announced by Professor Mark Bailey, head of the department of public speaking at University of Maine, as the debating for the present college year. The first contest will be held at Orono, Maine, Jan. 10, with North Dakota, whose debating team is on an extensive tour of the East.

Fourth Estate lodge A. F. & A. M., known in the Masonic circles as "The newspaper lodge," held its first communication last week in the Masonic Temple, Thompson square, Charlestown, Mass. The lodge is the only organization of its kind in the United States, and for its first year of Masonic activities will hold meetings under dispensation from the Massachusetts Grand Lodge.

Resident fishermen of Maine would be compelled to pay an annual fee, if proposed changes in the fish and game laws are granted by the coming Legislature, according to a statement by Willis R. Parsons, commissioner of inland fisheries and game. Such a law, if passed, would provide a revenue of \$36,000, to \$40,000 a year, which would be used solely for the propagation of fish and the protection of game.

UNITE AGAINST ARBUCKLE

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware Protest.

Philadelphia.—Motion picture exhibitors of eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware prohibited the showing of "Fatty" Arbuckle films in their 403 theatres "until the public wants him back." Will Hays' recent permission for Arbuckle to return to the films was attended by a storm of protest from a large number of newspapers and the public in all parts of the country.

SENTENCES W. VA. MINERS

Convicted of Conspiracy in Connection With Cliftonville Rioting.

Wellsburg, W. Va.—Judge J. B. Somerville overruled motions for new trials for Pete Radakovich and Teddie Arnski, convicted of conspiracy in connection with the Cliftonville mine rioting July 17, when Sheriff H. H. Duval and six other men were killed.

He sentenced the defendants to serve ten years each in the state penitentiary at Mount-Isille.

The Curtises' Grandmother

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

Mary Curtis gathered her children about her one morning and broke the news to them that their grandmother Johnson had given up her home and was coming to live with them.

"And," she concluded, "I expect you to make the sacrifices cheerfully which this will entail. You must remember that your grandmother is well along in years, that a perpetual racket cannot help but annoy her at times and that she deserves the consideration due old age."

With such warnings ringing in their ears the Curtis youngsters, from seven-year-old Wayne down to six-year-old Janet, were decidedly on their best behavior the first few days after their grandmother's arrival. Although she was their mother's own mother her long residence in the West had meant that for years she had not even then nor they her, and it must be admitted she did not turn out to be the feeble, white-haired old lady of their expectations.

Even her own daughter thought inwardly that her mother seemed no older than she had ten years ago, and the vision of a gentle, cook-making, lace-capped grandmother for the children dimmed. Grandma Johnson didn't conform to type.

"She's certainly the spryest grandmother I ever saw," Mary's husband remarked one morning when she had



"I've Seen and Got Married."

been with them for a month, as he watched her tripping down the street to the Home for Aged Couples, where she already knew every one, from the head gardener to the grocery boy.

Mary shook her head. "If I'd heard of any of the old ladies passing on I should be worrying for fear she was making eyes at the widower," she said. "As it is—"

"You don't suppose old Caleb—"

"Old Caleb? John, are you out of your mind?"

"Well," said John slyly, "she may be your mother, but she certainly spends considerable of her time gossiping over the fence with the old man, and if you cast your weather eye that way you'll observe that part of his garden near our fence is the only part that's been weeded for a month!"

But his wife turned away indignantly. She was truly fond of her mother, and had expected gladly to give up a valued room for her comfort and, in short, do everything to make her happy. Yet she was turning out to be as much a problem as one of the children. For example, take her daily hobnobbing with old Caleb.

Ever since the Curtises bought their home their eccentric neighbor had been a thorn in their flesh. Not one of Wayne's carelessly dung balls had ever landed anywhere but among his choicest plants and, according to Caleb, untold and irreparable damage. Old Caleb's hens, shut from his own preserves, had balked all Mary's efforts to make flower beds and all John's efforts to render fences impassable. Moreover, old Caleb had once been a sea captain and his colloquies when things went wrong were such that Mary was forced to gather her brood indoors with closed windows. And, from the start, that same old Caleb and Grandma Johnson had been what Wayne called "real chummy."

One more illustration of the unforeseen disturbances the advent of her mother brought into the home. The youngsters were, to be frank, "jazz crazy," particularly Wayne and six-year-old Phyllis. Their pocket money went for new records, although their father claimed it was extravagance to buy new ones. One was indistinguishable from the other, and it would be no loss musically and a gain economically to use the same one until it wore out.

Mary had hoped to make an excuse of Grandma Johnson to lessen up on the phonograph. She had fancied herself speaking gently to them of her nerves and need for quiet and rest. But from the day she came upon Wayne swinging his grandmother across the rugless floor and admonishing her "to two-step or pivot the horn as she pleased, but not to forget

that toddling was absolutely a thing gone by and the neck hold was going," she abandoned that cherished hope as vain.

Grandma made a great point of her "pet philanthropy," which signified weekly visits to the home for the aged couples, bearing a basket of doughnuts and a few magazines. Mary felt that very likely she brought a real breath of cheer into the place and grew to count upon the home's visiting hours as quiet moments in the week when her mother was innocently occupied.

But there came a time when Mary felt that to ship grandma back West would bring the household a very real relief. Old Caleb had taken to running over evenings and occupying the porch with grandma. This resulted in driving Phyllis and her sisters indoors, which was the step prior to starting the phonograph and driving Mr. and Mrs. Curtis upstairs.

Then one day when grandma had gone to the home she failed to return for supper. Mary was a trifle alarmed, but it had happened once before and the matron had invited her to stay to tea and John promised to run over immediately after the meal if she had not appeared.

It did not prove necessary. Just as dessert was being served the front door opened and grandma entered, dithered over to the table and sank into her chair. She had the air of one who had not come to stay, but had paused in passing.

"Where have you been, mother?" asked Mary brightly. "All of us were worried to pieces."

"Well," said Grandma, slowly, "I've been—and got married."

"Married?"

"Not old Caleb?"

Grandma snorted. "That old fossil! Why, he's decrepit, he is! Well, I've been to the parsonage and that nice old Reverend Samuels married me—"

"Married you—why, he's got one wife!"

This time it was John who won grandma's scornful look.

"I'm married to Joe Whipple, superintendent of the home for aged cripples, and I'm to have a whole suite and—"

"Joe Whipple?" Mary could not refrain from interrupting. "But, mother, he's so much younger!"

"Seven years eight months and twenty-three days," came back Grandma Johnson's prompt reply, "but that's fifteen years older I feel, so I figure were about even!"

SMALLEST OF LARGE TRIBE

Mouse Deer Tells All About Himself, Principally for the Benefit of the Smaller Readers.

I am a little mouse deer. I am the tiniest little grown-up deer on earth, like a fairy deer from fairyland. But I am no fairy. I'm as real as you. My wife and children and aunts and uncles and cousins and I all live in India and in some of the islands nearby. We like warm countries and thick jungles where we can hide.

The natives of India call us kanchil, which means "little." We're little, but oh my! Little fellows need to be extra smart to make up for not being big and strong. My little brown legs are no thicker around than a lead pencil, but you ought to see them run! If anything chases me too closely, why, I just lie down and pretend I'm dead and fool 'em proper.

My own grandfather never grew to be any bigger than an Irish long-rabbit, and my wife's last pair of twins (we're usually born in twos) were about the size of a rat.

I have no antlers on my forehead to fight with, like my big, giant deer cousins in the zoo. But my long, sharp front teeth is just as good for defending myself. Deer me! I haven't told you the color of my suit—brown, with a white chin, a white tummy and dark brown legs—Delineator.

Honesty.

It is but given to all to have genius—it is given to all to have honesty of purpose; an ordinary writer may have this in common with the greatest—that he may compose his work with sincere and distinct views of promoting truth and administering to knowledge. I claim this intention fearlessly for myself. And if, contrary to my most solemn wishes, and my most thoughtful designs, any one of my writings can be shown, by dispassionate argument to convey lessons tending to pervert the understanding and confound the eternal distinction between right and wrong; I will do my best to correct the error by stamping on it my own condemnation, and omitting it from the list of those it does not shame me to acknowledge.—Bulwer Lytton.

Lignite a Member of Coal Series.

Lignite is a variety of coal, and although a mineral substance, is of vegetable origin. It is of a brown color, soft and brittle. It occurs west of the Mississippi river, where it is mined in North Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. While lignite is of considerable value for warming dwellings, it is not suitable for use in steam boilers or for other manufacturing purposes, because of impurities present which prevent it from producing so intense a heat as anthracite or bituminous coal.

The mysterious radio messages, which Marconi thought might be from Mars, are traced to their source. They were sent out by Dr. Irving Langmuir from the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y. The wave length was 150,000 meters.

It is human nature to look for an explanation far off, instead of close at hand. We seldom see things right under our nose.

The Maritan radio fever, however, does not prove that people do not live on Mars. After talking to us awhile and getting a line on present conditions on earth, they'd probably "hang up the receiver" with a bang.

CAUGHT BY COBRA

Animal Dealer Tells of Highly Unpleasant Experience.

Presence of Mind in Throwing Coat Over Reptile Saved Him From Horrible Death.

The king cobra had to be moved into a new box. He was a very wild snake, and whenever his captor approached him the cobra beat his head against the wires of the cage. As this cage was only a shallow box made of flimsy, decaying boards and covered with a wire netting, and as the snake was the largest cobra on record, measuring 12½ feet, it seemed expedient to put it mildly, to give him a better home before shipping him from Singapore to New York. So the animal dealer, Mr. Frank H. Buck, as he explains in Asia Magazine, had a handsome box made of teakwood with a plate-glass top, and when this was delivered at Yew Kee's compound, where he was keeping the snake, the task of changing the cobra to his new quarters was undertaken. Yew Kee and two of his Chinese assistants, and Bent Chee, Mr. Buck's Malay "boy," who were helping, were standing in the center of a narrow cement passageway that ended blind against a wall. On one side of the passageway were a number of wooden crates containing tigers; on the other side were some fish tanks. One of the Chinese assistants picked up the old box, and just as he came to the center of the passageway the cobra bottom fell out of the box and the snake was dumped on the floor. And then, says Mr. Buck:

"Everybody lost his head. My 'boy,' who faces tigers intrepidly, jumped over three or four boxes and got away. The Chinese scattered in all directions. I was left at the farther end of the passageway, and between me and freedom was the snake. It was almost at my feet. It raised about two and a half feet of its body off the floor, extended its hood and began to glide toward me, hissing and stretching out its forked tongue. I kept backing up and the cobra kept gliding nearer. When I had flattened myself against the wall it was not more than three feet from me. I had never been so badly frightened. If I had had a broom or a heavy stick I could have killed the snake, but I did not even carry the six-inch knife I usually wear in my belt. Suddenly I thought of my white coat. I tore it off and, holding it before me, threw myself on top of the snake. As I sprawled over it I felt its body wriggling under me, but I could not be certain that its head would not dart out from the coat and that I should not feel its fangs in my arm or body in the fraction of a second that I lay there. Fortunately I had caught its head firmly. The men now came rushing up to help me. My 'boy' reached over, gathered up the coat and placed the cobra in the teakwood box."—Literary Digest.

A Conquest of Poverty.

The conquest of poverty as a group undertaking is the special aim of modern Denmark. One has only to study the simple matter of seed distribution to see how use, not profit, has guided Danish agricultural policy and eliminated a waste that is needlessly characteristic elsewhere. The farmers of Denmark have definitely been served by their scientific experts and then by themselves as legislators. And this result, coming largely from sound education, is reflected in the general well-being of the people. The critical Dane makes a grimace. "We are better fed. We eat too much. We have no tragedy, no passions, no sublimity." But these words of dissatisfaction are themselves a good answer to the charge of complacency. And certainly in a Europe where poverty has bred unlimited tragedy and intolerable passion, it is well to find a group that has not waited for disaster to drive it to thinking in terms of the group.—Francis Hackett in Harper's.

One Good Thing About It.

Each summer on our vacation East we stop at the house of a relative. Last summer circumstances made it necessary for us to engage a room at a hotel which we left each morning, returning late at night. One morning sonny picked up the card on which was written the rate per day. Quite shocked at the amount, he asked: "Mother, do we have to pay \$7 a day for this one room wry up on the tenth floor and no screen on the window?"

"Yes, sonny, isn't it awful?"

He pondered a long time, then suddenly said brightly: "Isn't it a good thing we needn't pay for the nights, too?"

Natural Thought.

Miss D. O. Meredith, official reporter Superior court, Room 2, was visiting her brother and sisters at the old homestead, in Rushville, over the week-end. She went into the library Sunday after dinner to do some work on the typewriter. Unmindful of all around her, she sat alone in the room and rattled away at the machine. Her brother and her sisters were in other parts of the house. She suddenly heard a creaking noise overhead, followed by crushing and grinding and then—the whole ceiling seemed to give way, for about her on the floor, on the desk, behind her chair, in fact everywhere, fell great chunks of plaster. The dust created by the fall of the plaster covered Miss Meredith and her typewriter with a coat of white.

At the moment of the crash Miss Meredith shrieked: "Oh my hat!"

Why she should call for her hat when it seemed almost a miracle that she was not struck by the heavy pieces of plaster, Miss Meredith says she does not know. It is needless to say, she says, that she discontinued her writing.—Indianapolis News.

FAULT-FINDING, BAD HABIT

Better to Be Silent Than Constantly Pointing Out the Shortcomings of a Friend.

It is so easy to find fault, so easy to stand by and criticize what others do, to bling what might have been accomplished and to set it up as a fatal standard for what has been accomplished! To slip into the habit of thinking such things is dangerously easy, and when we think them it is difficult to refrain from saying them. Perhaps the best cure is to say little or nothing! But for the most part humanity is not contrived that way.

A help to preserving a better attitude in the matter is to consider not so much what people have actually done as what they tried to do. Once understand what they were aiming at and you will understand something of their difficulties, and perhaps in the end you will be astonished, not that they have accomplished so little, but that they have accomplished so much.

Also, that understanding will be vastly facilitated if you go farther and consider whether in their place you would have done exactly the same, or even less. You are human as they are, your means and capacity are limited as theirs are, perhaps even more limited. When you estimate the complication of circumstances and put yourself, your own blundering, mistaking, regretting, ever-recommencing self, right into them, your tolerance for the failures of others will be immensely increased.

For this is the best cure of all: instead of dwelling upon the faults of others, to give a little attention, or even a good deal of attention, to your own. It is really quite as easy to find flaws in your own large field of life as in others', in fact much easier, since you are even more familiar with your own mistakes than with theirs. The trouble is that it is much less agreeable. This little unkindness, that little social awkwardness, the sharp, harsh word you uttered yesterday when a small matter went wrong—it is much more unpleasant to remember those than to point out a friend's shortcomings. It is, however, much more profitable. Those were wise words of Orlando's, the good wrestler, "the good lover and the good friend: 'I will child no brother in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.'"

—Youth's Companion.

Was That Possibility?

A little girl of six sat looking thoughtfully out of the window of her home the other day. Her mother questioned her as to the cause of her seriousness.

"Oh," she replied, "I was just thinking that when I grow up to be a big lady I'm going to get married and have three children."

Her mother, although very much surprised, was also amused.

"You will be very fortunate indeed," replied the fond parent.

The little miss grew silent and thoughtful again. Finally she said:

"But, of course, you can never tell, mother, I might marry a bachelor."

Slightly Mixed.

A maiden lady, Miss Cocker, and her niece, who bears the same name, went one evening to a reception at the house of a friend.

"What name, please?" inquired the footman.

"Miss Cocker," answered the elder lady.

"Miss Cocker, too," joined in the niece hurriedly.

Whereupon the man of plush and buttons opened the drawing room door and, with all the dignity of his profession, ushered them into the midst of the company with the convulsing announcement: "Miss Cocker and Miss Cockatoo!"

Portable Theater.

"One-night stands," on a "circuit" composed of the different playgrounds of the city, are the "bookings" obtained for a portable theater, in Elmhurst, N. Y. The miniature playhouse, designed for community service, has, when closed, an outward appearance of a small house on wheels, with doors at either end. One side of the structure can be lowered by a lever arrangement, to provide a stage 16 feet wide by 15 feet deep, around which a curtain may be stretched and which easily accommodates a cast of 15 to 25 persons. The outfit is fully equipped with footlights, border lights, motion picture screen, piano and other necessities of the theater.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Different Types of Sea Buoys.

There are 40 different types of buoys used at sea, each of which has a meaning of its own. That of a green color, for instance, marks a wreck, while others similarly distinctive show where rocks, shoals, sandbanks and deep-water channel occur.

Some Queer Foods.

Chickens' tongues and unhatched chickens are Chinese delicacies; sloth is eaten on the island of Demerara; a pale blue mole and two mice were the tasty supper that Livingstone's guides gave him after crossing the Kasai.

An Accommodating Auto.

Chap (hiring car for use over week-end). "How many will she hold?" Native Owner of Car—"Well, she generally holds four, but seven can get along if they're real well acquainted."—Princeton Tiger.

Washing White Furniture.

If your white furniture is not enamelled, it should be washed a little at a time with soap. If it is enamelled, a neutral soap should be used. Each spot as it is washed, should be thoroughly dried.

Children Cry
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HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

THE KING OF LIARS

SO PALE as successful impostures are concerned, Giuseppe Balsano, better known by his adopted title of "Count Cagliostro," was undoubtedly the most remarkable man the world has ever produced, for he not only numbered his victims by the thousands but practiced his chosen art of lying with such consummate cleverness that he victimized cardinals and princes as well as peasants and the various classes lying between these categories. He was, in truth, "the king of liars," beside whom such modern examples of Canda Chadwick and Poni were the rankiest amateurs.

As a boy, Balsano gave early evidence of his scheming tendencies, and, after being expelled from school, was placed in the apothecary shop of a Sicilian monastery, where he set about to master the science of chemicals and drugs, for which he appeared to have a positive genius. It was while in the apothecary's shop that Balsano sold to a credulous peasant the secret of a mythical "treasure cave" which was supposed to be near by, but, when the purchaser of the secret went to examine the cave, he was set upon by a "devil" (Balsano himself) and beaten nearly to death. For this escapade, Giuseppe was banished from Sicily and fled to Rome, where he succeeded in marrying a strikingly beautiful woman and changed his name to "Count Cagliostro."

His first venture on a large scale was the invention of an "elixir of life," of which he sold many thousands of bottles at fabulous prices and, in order to prove the value of his own medicine, claimed to be more than 2,000 years old and to have been present at the time of the crucifixion, which he described with a wealth of detail omitted from the Scriptures. At that time there was much talk of the "Wandering Jew" and many persons believed that Cagliostro was none other than this personage—a belief which the Sicilian took care to foster whenever possible.

When the success of the "elixir of life" appeared to be imperiled by the death of a number of persons who had taken it, Cagliostro hit upon the scheme of organizing Masonic lodges for women, claiming that he was of divine origin and had received a special mission to perform this work upon earth—a statement which naturally endeared him to a number of women of sufficient wealth to assist him in the accomplishment of his other schemes, which included the making of diamonds and precious stones and the transmutation of base metals into gold.

By virtue of his various impostures, Cagliostro was able to accumulate a large amount of money and, when he decided to move the headquarters of his influence to France, it was a matter of only a few days before he became the most talked of man in Paris. It was he who used the Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France and one of the shrewdest statesmen in Europe, in the tragic affair of the diamond necklace, which brought disgrace or imprisonment upon everyone implicated, including the Italian himself, who was imprisoned in the Bastille in 1780, but was finally acquitted and ordered to leave France.

After drifting about Europe for a number of years, the prince of impostures finally returned to Rome and was condemned by the pope to life imprisonment as a dangerous foe to religion, dying in a papal dungeon on August 26, 1795, after having duped all Europe, prince and priest and peasant alike. But, apart from Cagliostro's strange and almost hypnotic influence over practically everyone with whom he came in contact, there are a number of mysteries concerning the man which have never been explained—including his origin and his exceptional ability for handling all kinds of strange chemicals. In addition, there is the greatest mystery of all: His power of prophecy manifested upon numerous occasions, but particularly when he announced that Maria Theresa, empress of Austria, was dying, and word reached Paris five days later that the empress had succumbed at the very hour foretold by the Italian count. Again, during his incarceration in the Bastille, Cagliostro wrote upon the walls of his cell: "Within three years the Bastille shall be destroyed and the people shall dance upon its site"—another prophecy which was carried out to the letter.

Town in France.

The geography lesson was about to begin, and the subject of it was France.

Accordingly the teacher started off with the question: "Now in this past terrible war who was our principal ally?"

"France," came the answer from a chorus of voices.

"Quite right," said the teacher, leaning. "Now can any of you give me the name of a town in France?"

A small boy at the back of the class almost fell over in his eagerness to tell. "Somewhere," he said breathlessly.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Half Price.

Billy—Daube header this afternoon, Jimmie.

Jimmie—Gee, that's great. Two games for one grandmother.

China's Hidden Treasures.

Recently, when the ancient walls of Canton, China, were razed contractors offered to do the work for what ancient treasure the walls might contain. Ancient coins and ornaments discovered made the work quite profitable.

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

WHO STOLE CHARLEY ROSS?

THE most famous kidnapping mystery in America and one which created more interest the world over than any other crime of the kind ever committed—with the possible exception of the loss of some of the children of royalty—was the disappearance of Charley Ross, young son of a Philadelphia family. For nearly half a century the case has baffled the greatest detectives of the world, and, in spite of every effort that has been made, to the expenditure of huge sums of money, the mystery is as deep today as it was on July 1, 1874, when the boy was first missed.

Christian K. Ross lived in Germantown, an outlying section of Philadelphia, and Charley was the youngest of his five children. At the time of his kidnapping, the child was only four years old and was playing with his brother, Walter, on the sidewalk in front of the house.

Some days previous to the kidnapping, according to the story which Walter Ross told the police, three men had spoken to the boys and had given them some candy. On July 1, these same men drove up in a wagon and invited the Ross boys to take a ride to the nearest fireworks store. The brothers got in and were driven some distance to a section of the city known as Kensington, where Walter Ross was given a quarter and told to get out and go into the nearest store to make his purchase. When he came out of the store the wagon had disappeared.

After searching in vain for his brother for several minutes, Walter Ross became alarmed and commenced to cry. His grief attracted a crowd of men and he was taken home, but no clue could be discovered as to the whereabouts of his brother. The Philadelphia police searched every part of the city for three days and advertisements were placed in the papers without success until, on the morning of July 4 came a poorly written and ill-spelled letter stating that "Charley is all right, but you will have to pay us before we get him from us and pay us big, too." This letter concluded with the threat that the boy would be instantly killed if any attempt were made to put the police on his trail.

On July 5 another letter arrived, demanding \$20,000, which Mr. Ross, in spite of the protests of the police and private detectives, agreed to pay. Owing to the watchfulness of the police, however, the kidnapers were frightened and failed to keep the appointments which they made with the boy's father.

Not only all America but Europe as well, was now concerned with the Ross kidnapping case and the brightest minds in the detective forces of two continents joined in the search, lured by the size of the reward and the fame which would accompany an actual solution of the mystery. Reports of the missing boy came from all sections of the country and Mr. Ross made more than 200 trips in running down clues which proved to be false, in addition to spending at least \$50,000 in his fruitless search. Almost up to the present time, men who have claimed to be Charley Ross have put in their appearance, only to have their stories shattered by some details which fail to match in with the facts.

The nearest approach to a solution of the mystery was the deathbed confession of two burglars named Mosher and Douglas, but the truth of their statements could never be verified because they died before giving an accurate description of what they had done with the boy's body.

Mr. Ross continued the search until his death in 1897, and the boy's mother, who died only a few years ago, always maintained that her boy was not dead, but that he would come back to her some day. Her belief was never sustained, however, and the mystery of Charley Ross remains one of the unsolved riddles of the police department, the classic case of successful kidnaping to which all others are compared.

Field Bugs as Toys.

The field bugs, known in America as June bugs, have resumed their place as toys for German children. An extraordinary flood of the beetles, has sent hundreds of Berliners into nearby forests and fields to catch thousands of them and sell them to dealers who, in turn, retail them to fond parents and children. The bugs sell at ten for a mark now, whereas before the war a dozen could be bought for a few pfennigs. The dealer makes 300 per cent profit, those engaged in catching them declare. Farmers encourage the catching of the bugs as playthings for city children, as they are destructive to the foliage of orchards and vineyards. The unusually large plague of field bugs has revived the custom of catching them for sale for the first time since the war. An expert "catcher" usually brings in about 1,000 bugs a day. They live for about ten days as playthings.

Compulsory Error.

"You have made a few mistakes in your pollies." "I was forced to do so," replied Senator Sorghum. "On one or two occasions public opinion in my district went wrong and I was compelled either to quit or to go along with it."

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PROPOSES BARK FOR FUEL

Properly Prepared, According to One Who Should Know, It Could Be Substituted for Coal.

In a report to the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, which has been holding its annual meeting at Detroit, George D. Beauce, engineer for the News Print Service bureau, described experiments on the substitution of wood bark, properly prepared, for coal, stating that the "enormous quantity of pulp wood which is used in the paper business is evidence of its potential fuel value to the industry."

The quantity of bark in pulp wood, said Mr. Beauce, amounts to approximately ten per cent of the volume and weight of the rough wood, or 250 pounds of dry bark per cord of wood. One hundred cords of pulp wood represents approximately 25,000 pounds of dry bark that has a fuel value equal to eight tons of coal. If the moisture of the bark is reduced by one-half, the heating value, Mr. Beauce said, increases greatly if the moisture content of the bark is lessened.

A large number of mills using pulp wood were visited or questioned by Mr. Beauce and the committee which he headed. Many stated that they considered the bark of little value. Tests made for the committee showed that two types of processes were able to reduce the moisture content to about 60 per cent, and that it would be necessary to have at least 50 per cent of the moisture removed if the bark were to serve as a suitable substitute for coal. Special draft conditions, a grate surface giving correct combustion, and refractory walls to dry out the moisture are required, said Mr. Beauce.

Under these conditions it was held by the committee that the bark could be used as fuel and thus effect a saving of a large amount of coal.

MAN HAS MADE NEW FRIEND

South Africa Reported to Have Developed New Animal Entitled to Distinctive Phrase.

A new friend of man has been found. This good news was announced by Professor Myers at the congress of the scientific association recently held at Hull, England.

This animal, not foreseen by Noah, is a dog. But a singular dog, which inhabits Rhodesia, and which, on account of the abundant manna that adorns his neck and shoulders, and also because of his moral qualities, has been named the "dog-lion." The inhabitants from South Africa had already begun to despair, so much had the wild beasts been multiplying there. The birth rate of the lion, in particular, according to reports, was incomparable. But now this dog-lion has appeared.

He was still in the state of possibility in the course of nature when illustrious experimenters and savants resolved to combine an animal which joined to the lion's force and courage the fidelity of the dog.

And now that the dog-lion has been launched the true lions are taking fright. They do not recognize this false brother and doubt if a drop of their royal blood flows in his veins; for they had not thought themselves so cowardly, and they ask themselves if their reputation is not a little overdone. The other pursues them, closes them round, and compels them to run.

Queer.

For twenty years no visitors were allowed in the Mellon home in Milwaukee. Firemen broke in. They found the place a dog temple. Nine mummified dogs, expensively draped, lay in state in the candle-lighted parlor. In an upstairs room a queen dog presided over eight living dogs, blinded by lack of light. It all sounds like some weird religious rite.

No one would think it queer, however, if the Mellons had kept mounted fish, deer heads or animal pelts instead of dog mummies. The strangest things in the universe are inside the human skull. The brain is so complicated that no one understands it, not even the owner.—Chicago Evening Post.

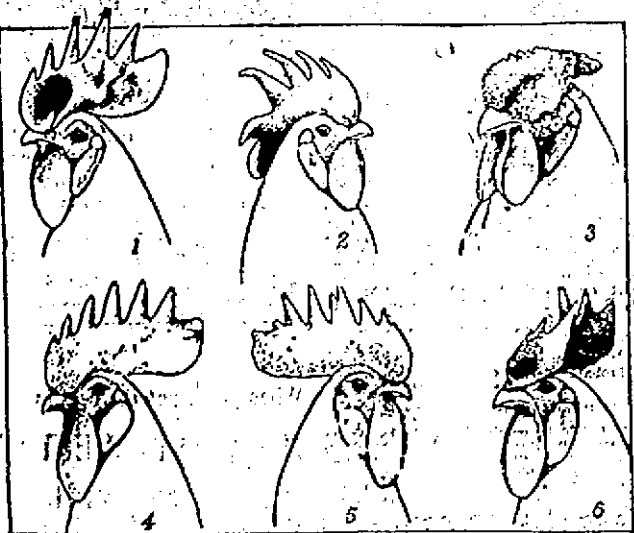
A Vanishing Art.

Postal busbies have been weighing letters and have found that their average weight is decreasing. From this the conclusion is drawn that the public is writing shorter letters than it did in other days.

This is confirmatory information, not news. The art of letter writing has been decadent for more than a generation.

There has been a conspiracy of reasons to bring this to pass. Perhaps the most important is that we live too busy lives to spend time filling reams of good white paper with our opinions, observations and knowledge, if we have any. What is more, letters of the ancient volume and content are not likely to be read any more than written.

BREEDING FLOCK DOES BEST IF PERMITTED FREE RUN OF RANGE



Heads of Cockerels and Cocks Showing Defective Combs. Defects of These Kinds Should Be Guarded Against in Selecting Breeders. 1, Thumb Mark; 2, Blade of Comb Following Neck Too Closely and Points Showing Tendency to Lop; 3, Rose Comb Showing Hollow Center; 4, Side Sprig; 5, Uneven Serrations and Double Point; 6, Twisted Comb.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If cockerels or pullets are used in the breeding flock they should be well mated, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture advise. Hens are better than pullets. They lay larger eggs, which produce stronger chicks. Yearling and two-year-old hens are better than older ones. Pullets used as breeders should be mated with a cock rather than with a cockerel. If a cockerel is used he should be mated with hens rather than with pullets. As a rule, well-matured cockerels will give better fertility than cocks.

Free Range for Breeding Pen.

When possible free range should be provided for the breeding stock. It is better to provide it during the entire fall and winter before the breeding season, but, if this is not possible, free range just preceding and during the breeding season will be of great value. Birds of free range will get more exercise and, therefore, will be in better health and will give higher fertility, better hatches, and stronger chicks.

The breeding flock needs careful supervision to make sure that the fowls keep in good breeding condition. The birds and the houses should be examined often to see that they are not infested with lice or mites. Either of these pests in any numbers will seriously affect or totally destroy fertility. Care must be exercised also to see that the male does not frost his comb or wattles. If these are frosted his ability to fertilize eggs will be impaired.

Under these conditions it was held by the committee that the bark could be used as fuel and thus effect a saving of a large amount of coal.

HARD TO MAKE TEST OF BLUEGRASS SEED

Has Been Giving Dealers and Experts Much Trouble.

Great Variation in Behavior of Various Samples Has Been Found in Germinating Tests Made by Department.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Canada bluegrass seed seems to be extremely sensitive to a number of conditions that affect its germination and for that reason the United States Department of Agriculture is trying to develop a method for testing it that will give uniform results. Up to the present time blue grass seed has been giving seed dealers and state analysts much trouble.

The department, in its attempt to determine the factors influencing the germination of Canada bluegrass, has found a great variation in the behavior of various samples. All samples are found to require a daily alternation of temperatures for successful germination. A temperature of 20 degrees C. for 18 hours and 30 degrees C. for six hours is satisfactory. Many samples give a distinctly higher germination when exposure to light is added to the above temperature schedule. However, it is important that the temperature schedule be not sacrificed in obtaining the light exposure.

Some samples of Canada bluegrass do not germinate completely even with the above conditions satisfied. Work in progress is expected to determine all the factors necessary to make a dependable germination test of Canada bluegrass possible.

PREPARE SOIL FOR ALFALFA

Sweet Clover Paves Way for More Aristocratic Neighbor and Insures Good Stand.

One big thing about sweet clover is that it paves the way for its more aristocratic and exclusive neighbor, alfalfa. Farmers who have tried the plan of seeding a plot to sweet clover for one or two years and then putting alfalfa have found that they invariably get a good stand, for the soil has been properly inoculated for the alfalfa and it takes right hold.

Winter Meals for Cows.

When it comes to figuring out an economical winter ration for dairy cows, the man with the silo has the first necessity.

Marvelous Work of Nature.

The fly's wing is one of the most perfect and delicate pieces of mechanism Nature has ever produced.

Food Is Food to Him.

The Indian of the Brazilian hills appears his hunger with a snake, alligator and crocodile.

BILLION FOR ROADS

States and counties of the United States have recently authorized \$835,000,000 bonds for road construction, much of it of concrete. Three hundred and ninety-one million dollars bonds are in process of authorization and the federal government has appropriated \$200,000,000 toward road construction, making a total fund of over \$1,200,000,000 for good roads.

BEST SELF-FEEDER FOR PIGS

Small Device Is Handier to Move Around and Takes Up Less Room in the Feed Alley.

The small self-feeder is much handier to move around and also stands the moving much better than the large one. It takes up less room when placed in the feed alley of the hog house or in some other sheltering building, and is safer to feed from. Any feeder is apt to clog up occasionally, especially in feeding ground feed, and for that reason they should be looked after often. The larger the feeder the stronger is the tendency to let it take care of itself.

From the standpoint of construction the advantage is also in favor of the small feeder. With a length of much over four feet the load on it will be heavy and the strain of moving it will tell much sooner than on the smaller size. Many good types of ready-made self-feeders can be bought today, and if the freight on them has not been too high they should be sold almost as cheaply as they can be made.

SCARIFY ALL CLOVER SEEDS

Hard Coating Can Be Scratched by Machine and Made Permeable to Moisture.

Sweet clover, like all other legumes, always contains a quantity of hard seeds, i. e., seeds with such a hard covering that moisture does not penetrate and the seeds do not germinate the first year. Therefore in purchasing sweet clover seed it is advisable to have it scarified. This is brought about by putting through a machine which scratches the seed coat, and this renders it permeable to water.

Seed Treated for Smut.

At least two and a half million bushels of seed wheat were treated for smut last year, according to county agent reports for the whole United States.

Taker of First Whale Honored.

Among the Eskimo communities great honor is held in the boat which catches the first whale of the season.

Cheerfulness Grows Far.

Witizens of the south of cheerfulness, although not a cultivation of power of endurance.—Thomas Carlyle.

GOOD TASTE IN MILADY'S DRESS

Percentage of Smartly Dressed Women Is Ever on the Increase.

SUCCESS OF THE FULL SKIRT

Prediction Is That General Approval of Garment May Not Come for Two or Three Years—Summer Outline Is Popular.

From many quarters one hears the tale of fashions' banishment, writes a correspondent in the New York Tribune. "From ball slides comes the cry, 'Where are the new styles?' Our dressmakers are offering us nothing new. The only points and worry about as differing from those of last year are in the length of skirts. In the shape of necklines or whether sleeves will be full or tight-fitting." But these criticisms that one hears of presently fashions may be converted into praise of the good judgment of our designers, who, through the last few years, have come to realize that the day when sensational upheavals in dress could be achieved has passed.

Good taste in dress has developed to such an extent that the bizarre and the really novel receive but an indifferent reception. The percentage of smartly dressed women is ever on the increase, and the number of those who desire to be conspicuous is constantly decreasing.

Those who make clothes have not passed the line of least resistance. Close study of their modes shows that under apparent simplicity lies a clever complication of cut.

Straight Skirt Swathes Hips.

There are innumerable clever ways of cutting garments which reveal the hand of the master maker. The way in which the circular godet is introduced is an example of this. During the last few years there has been a persistent endeavor to introduce full skirts. Realizing that a fashion is a thing of slow development, dressmakers have pressed this point in subtle and unobtrusive ways. They are still endeavoring to bring the full skirt forward, and it is safe to predict that the success of the full skirt is assured, but its success will not be an immediate one. It will be two or three years before we will see it replace the much-liked model of slimmer outline.

One of the cleverest ideas which has been widely taken up this season is that of making the simple one-piece dress the basis of the three-piece suit by means of a skirt which is really nothing more than a straight piece of cloth wrapped around the body below the hips and fastened with a large button or buckle. The cloth skirt is usually open down the left side to reveal the underdress in the form of a panel. This costume is completed by a short jacket which either matches the skirt or is of a combination of the cloth and fur. In some instances the jacket is made entirely of fur.

Dress of Several Different Fabrics.

A French model of this type is developed in a honeycomb worsted in two tones, rust red and golden tan, and



Afternoon Dress of Castor-Colored Crepe Covered With Trimming of Narrow Faux Ribbon.

trimmed with beaver fur. The material is interestingly worked with stitched bands, which trim both the jacket and the skirt. It has a straight-line, snugly fitting jacket.

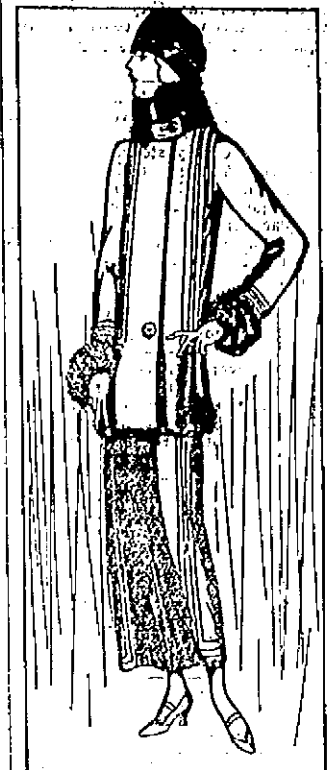
Gowns made of several different materials in blending shades of one color are a feature of the new fashions. A model of this sort made by Drecoff is a Japanese type of dinner gown developed in purple, mauve and silver. The draped skirt is of purple velvet in a very deep tone; the bodice is of more chiffon. The broad girde and sleeve bands are of a reddish purple and silver brocade.

Beautiful effects are obtained by means of brocades and embroideries. One Callot model, while having the elegance so typical of this maker, is simple and wearable. It consists of an overdress in a dark blue and silver brocade. The bodice and skirt are

the figures are brocaded looks like a faded navy blue. This dress is made with the heavy padded grille placed at the normal waistline and ending in a huge rosette of dark blue silk to match the underdress, which is revealed through the front opening in the skirt.

Velvet and Matisse. Gray is still a favorite shade for evening coats. The season was rather advanced last winter when gray evening coats first made their appearance, so it is but natural that this shade should be carried over to this winter.

A typical gray evening coat from Bernard, of Paris, is known as Prince



The Very Popular Suit of Tan Cloth Which Is Charming When Trimmed With Beaver Fur.

Errant. It is developed in gray velvet trimmed with bands of taupe fur. The sleeves and sides of the mantle are entirely of fur and there is a huge fur collar. In addition to this lavish ornamentation there are silk and metal embroideries in the form of narrow bands extending the length of the coat on either side of the front and back and passing in a double row around the sleeves.

Velvet is a very important fabric for both afternoon and evening coats and dresses. Another evening coat of velvet is of a dark navy blue velvet lined with red crepe de chine, with collar and cuffs of squirrel.

Interesting costumes are in combination of velvet and matisse. One recently imported consists of a sheath dress of rose-colored matisse and a full-length cape of brown velvet lavishly trimmed with fur and lined with the rose material from which the dress is made.

Ribbon Trims Simple Frock.

The working of the material from which the frock is made into a trimming is not a new idea, but one that is exploited more than ever this season, and in a more interesting way than ever before.

Ribbons, too, exactly matching the gown in color, also are much used for trimmings. Or, it might better be said, much ribbon is used, for it is nothing to use fifty or sixty yards of ribbon on one simple frock, such as a Renee model, which is of a deep castor shade of crepe-mongol trimmed with narrow faille ribbon of exactly matching shade. This model requires 125 yards of the ribbon to make the design.

Colored silk or metal ribbons are massed together to form flower motifs which are used especially for trimming girdles. Narrow furs also are worked in interesting ways as trimmings.

Ornate Footwear.

For the last few years there has been a series of conflicts between the strapped slipper and the shoe with a buckle. As soon as one style succeeded in becoming the accepted vogue the other gradually fought its way to the front ranks of fashion until the first became completely suppressed. After another few months the pendulum would swing back again.

This has been kept up season after season. Designers of footwear seemed to have only these two types of shoes to offer, and when women became weary of the one they could do nothing but turn back to the other.

At the start of the year 1921 women in both this country and on the continent demanded something different in footwear. Shoemakers then realized that it was time to present new attractions, and from then on there was a steady and definite trend toward ornate footwear.

In the general shape of shoes there is no noticeable change. In some models the vamp is slightly longer and in others the toe slightly more pointed, but these changes are so small that they are hardly worth mentioning.

Trimmings are of utmost importance on shoes. Stitching in a contrasting color is seen on many models.

An Enduring Heel.

Aluminum heels for boots and shoes are the invention of a designer of Northampton, the center of England's boot and shoemaking industry. It is colored to match the shoe. To the base of the heel is screwed a piece of leather, which, when worn out, can be replaced at a cost not exceeding 12 cents a pair. The heel itself will not wear down, even when the leather has disappeared.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NEW YORKERS BURNING WOOD

Builders, It Is Said, Are Being Besieged by Householders Asking for Old Lumber.

Householders in all parts of New York, according to the observations of policemen, are collecting a great deal of firewood this fall. This is taken to indicate that many of them are anticipating a coal shortage during the coming winter.

In backyard sections everywhere it is a common sight to see the main members of the family busily engaged in splitting boards and lumber into kindling wood. This firewood, as a householder expressed it, is not intended to supplant coal, but to help save it.

"At this time last year," a bulldozer said, "I used to give wood away occasionally when I was tearing down a building. I used to give it away free for the asking. My only stipulation was that persons applying for it should cart it away for themselves. It may surprise you when I tell you that my wood often went begging. It is quite different this year. I do not have to hang out a sign every day I am besieged by men, women and children soliciting old lumber for firewood. There are so many of these applicants that I have to turn most of them away."

"I am sure that this demand for firewood means that much more wood is going to be burned this winter than in the past."

PUTTING IT UP TO TINSMITH

Mr. Fijit Wants to Know Why Stovepipe Is Always Adjusted to Such Small Dimensions.

One of the unsolved mysteries of everyday life is why a stovepipe man will always make a stovepipe too small. Give him the old pipe, as a pattern and he will send a new piece that can't be put on even with a sledge horn, remarks a New York Sun writer.

Fijit had a bandage around his finger when he got to the office the other morning and explained that he had vainly tried to adjust a piece of stovepipe that was too small.

"If it had been an inch too large it would have been all right," he said, "for it rested on the stove and could not come off. But that, unfortunately, it was a snug fit, and he made the pipe so small that I had to send it back after working with it for half an hour and cutting my finger."

Two other men in the office said they had similar experiences the last week and no one could offer an explanation of the thinness of the stovepipe.

Remarkable Family.

Marcus Aurelius has just celebrated his eighty-second birthday and the seventy-third year of his notable career as fisherman on Lake Huron. All of the brothers and sisters of Marcus have not survived to join in the celebration, but if they had all been there the list of those present would include Julius Caesar Hitchcock, Benjamin Franklin Hitchcock, Cyrus Deo mark Hitchcock, Theodore Wellington Hitchcock, Euphemia Ophelia Hitchcock, Diodora Rosetta Hitchcock, Melissa Hitchcock, James Alexander Hitchcock, Apollus Napoleon Hitchcock and Samuel Lake Hitchcock. "Old Marc," as he is familiarly termed by those who choose to ignore his share in the family roll of fame, has never missed a season on the lake since he was nine years old; has saved 14 people from drowning; was a champion figure skater, and states that he will be on the ice again this winter.

Damage by Floods in Bengal.

The floods in north Bengal have affected 1,600 square miles and 1,600,000 people. The loss of life appears to be relatively small but many cattle have perished, crops have been destroyed as well as many villages. Thousands of half-starved persons have taken refuge on railway embankments and other high ground and are being maintained by relief funds and government grants. The floods have begun to subside, but an immense area is still inundated. An outbreak of disease, especially of cholera, is feared as the waters abate, owing to putrefaction of carcasses of cattle.

Devotion.

The Woman took her small visiting niece to church with her. The city service was much more ritualistic than that of the village church, which the little girl had been in the habit of attending, but the Woman was pleased to notice that she seemed very interested and very devout.

After church, on the way home, the Woman asked:

"And did you like the service, dear?"

"Oh, yes, auntie, it was very interesting," the little girl answered politely. "Course I was sort of confused at first, but I just watched you, and every time you lame-ducked I did, too!"—Chicago Journal.

Woman at Her Best.

A woman's best age has been fixed at between thirty and thirty-five years.

Indiana's Limestone Wealth.

It is said that the limestone in Indiana is practically inexhaustible.

Maj. Gen. A. W. Brewster will succeed Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, "the Daddy of the Yankee Division," as commander of the 1st corps area. Gen. Edwards will retire Dec. 1, and Gen. Brewster will take the command immediately.

Joseph B. Kahill, a Portland artist, has been notified that one of his paintings, "Maine in Winter," has been accepted for one of the traveling exhibitions, season of 1922-23, of the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, December 28, 1822

No ice was formed this season in Newport till November 24, and then it was found about half the thickness of common window glass. From the commencement of the month to the 22nd the weather was uncommonly mild for this advanced period of the year. Only two times for the whole month did the weather fall below freezing.

Deceased in Valley Falls on the 11th inst. was Mary Keen, daughter of John Keen. One of the sisters, having been the first to die, she ran to her assistance, and both were deceased in the presence of father, many friends and neighbors, who were unable to save them.

Deceased in Providence, 24th, Rev. William Campbell (to Mrs. Pembroke Paul). He attended the delivery of a funeral sermon on the death of his first wife in the morning, and was married to his second on the afternoon of the same day.

Arrived 24th, Schooner Washington, from Alexandria, 8 days from the Cape, with flour for J. B. Lyon and others. Arrived 27th, Ship Dimond, 126 days from Calcutta.

One Cent Reward

Absented himself from the service of the subscriber an indentured apprentice named Wade Lufborough. All persons are hereby forbidden harboring him as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Whoever shall return said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges. Jeremiah Briggs.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, December 28, 1872

The report is travelling through the country that Jay Gould's magnificent marine villa at Newport has been turned over to the directors of Erie. There is one little error in this report which perhaps it would be well to correct. And that is that Jay Gould never owned a villa in Newport, and consequently no villa has been turned over to the directors of Erie.

The greatest snow storm of the season and the heaviest fall of snow for this region for years, occurred Thursday and Friday night. Friday morning the streets were all blocked and the entire day was consumed in making them passable. Thursday night's mail train was blocked at Stoughton and the afternoon train from here was blocked at Taunton. The New York boats did not run.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Samuel Allen keeper of the Life Saving Station on Block Island at an annual salary of two hundred dollars.

There were 69 deaths in Boston last week from smallpox. Within the past four weeks 213 persons have died in that city from smallpox.

Miss Addie Fadden, daughter of John Fadden, while walking along the Avenue Wednesday, stepped on a slippery place and fell, breaking her leg. The bone was set by Dr. Sweet. The case shows how slight an accident it will sometimes take to cause a great injury.

Mr. Henry L. Pierce was elected Mayor of Boston last week by 70 majority.

Bad whiskey came near causing the death of numerous individuals Christmas night, by inducing them to sleep out of doors. But thanks to the kind efforts of the police, most of them were safely housed in the Station House. About seven o'clock two soldiers were seen trying to lead one another home, after having imbibed too freely in that mysterious concoction called whiskey. They finally brought up in a prostrate condition in the middle of the street, and remained there till kindly helped to the Station House by the police.

The man without a country. Perry Croucher, the man who claims \$900,000 from the American Steamboat Company. Neither Portsmouth nor Middletown will own him.

William H. Smith has sold to Henry Ledyard, 33,688 feet of land on Friendship street, for \$4,800. It is intended for the location for the Newport Hospital.

A Virginia editor has come to the conclusion that a man might as well undertake to hold himself at arms length and then turn a double somersault over a church steeple as to attempt to publish a paper that will suit everybody. That man has a very correct idea of life.

For the third time Barnum's Museum, the wonder and delight of the children, and an agreeable place of resort for a good many grown people, has been burned.

Married in this city, 25th, by the Rev. Edwin F. Jones; Edwin C. Burdick to Fannie Smith, both of this city. 27th inst., by Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., Mr. George Simms, of Plymouth, Mass., to Hattie, only daughter of Michael Cottrell, Esq., of this city.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, January 1, 1898

The Society of Colonial Wars held its first annual court in the Historical Rooms on Thursday. Dr. V. Mott Francis was elected Governor, Gen. Hunter C. White of Providence Deputy Governor, Dr. Horatio R. Storer, Lieut. Governor, John Austin Stevens, Historian, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Chancellor, Gov. Dyer, Melville Bull, W. Watts Sherman, Col. Samuel Pomroy Colt, John P. Sanborn and Reginald Norman were elected counselors.

Mr. O. H. P. Belmont of this city recently gave Roger Williams Park his menagerie at Grey Craig with the exception of the sacred black bull. Now he proposes to make the gift complete, and His Most Sacred Majesty will be taken to Providence in a few days.

Samuel Clarke, general treasurer of Rhode Island, died suddenly at his

home in Lincoln Monday evening. In 1872 he was elected general treasurer to succeed Samuel A. Parker of this city, who also died in office. Mr. Clarke has been treasurer since 1872 with the exception of one year, when John G. Perry of South Kingstown filled the office.

The Langley wheel estate is again before the courts, this time to decide upon the validity of the tax assessed upon it. The case appears as Samuel McAdam, tax collector vs. Samuel E. Honey, et al.

The deed of the lot on Van Zandt Avenue, situated for the new school house, conveying it from George Stansbury to the City of Newport, was filed this week. It covers 20,000 square feet and the city pays \$1.50 for it.

Miss Annie T. Chapin has been visiting friends in Fall River this week.

The Old Colony steamer Plymouth met with a slight accident Friday night which will keep her out of the line for a short time. The Providence took her place on the line, but having been out of commission two years her first trip to New York took fourteen hours.

Mr. Edmund White from New York has been in town this week.

Mr. Howard Thurston, of Portsmouth, while cutting stalks on Monday with a stalk cutter, lost the end of his thumb. A physician was called and dressed it and it is now doing well.

Company B gave a ladies night at the State Armory Wednesday evening. A delightful literary and musical, progressive, whist and abundant refreshments made a joyful evening for all. The committee in charge consisted of Capt. W. H. Underwood, Corporal Patrick J. Burns, Sergeant Edward J. Skelley, Corporal John S. Martin and Private Frank Z. A. Boss.

The \$40,000 bonds for the new schoolhouse on Van Zandt Avenue were sold to the Providence Institution for Savings at the rate of \$118.97 per \$100. There were twenty-two bids for these bonds.

Ghosts in Parliament House. The ghost of Guy Fawkes is not the only spook of the British house of commons. The most famous, as well as the most sinister, ghost of St. Stephens is the one called after Big Ben. It is certainly the best authenticated parliamentary specter, and it is said that on the day following each of its appearances a member of the royal family has died.

Birds With Copper Feathers. In the bird house up at the north end of the Zoological park in New York is a cage of tourneys, an African bird of brilliantly colored plumage. In the wings is a dash of red, and we are told by the placard that the peculiar thing about the color is that it is caused by the presence of 7 per cent of copper. Engineering and Mining Journal Press.

Oxygen Gas Future Predicted. When the process of making oxygen from air becomes cheaper, it is predicted that an enormous demand for the gas will arise. Just as oxygen is now used for welding and other purposes, in which great heat is desired, not gradually, but very speedily, so it will be required for smelting and a hundred other purposes.

Training a One-Man Dog. A one-man dog can be reared only as follows: Take a mere puppy, allow no one to play with it, much less pet it. If anyone comes near it have him use a small stick and whip the dog, then when he comes to you, you pet the animal. That gives the dog complete confidence in you alone. Adventure Magazine.

Artificial Fruits for Table. There is a man in a small village on the mountainside of northern Italy who carves from marble wonderfully natural fruits and tins them so skillfully and naturally that even horticulturists must inspect them closely to determine their artificiality.

Authors Who Got Rich. The first British writer to make a large fortune was Sir Walter Scott, who earned about a million. Dickens received \$12,500 for "Pickwick," and George Eliot \$35,000 for "Romola." Law Wallace received \$400,000 for two novels.

Odd European Belief. In some parts of Europe, when there are several babies to be christened at the same time, the mothers insist on the minister baptizing the girl babies first, as otherwise when they grow up they will develop beards.

Age of Trees. The Tortworth chestnut, in England, figures upon a charter dated 1135, and so is probably well on toward its tenth century, and there is an oak at Tifford, near Barnham, which was there in the year 1230.

Perhaps Dick Knew How It Was. Dick is naturally curious. Seeing a laborer sitting outside on the curb eating his lunch, he inquired: "What you eating out here for, man? Ain't your mamma home?"—Chicago Tribune.

Ye Editor's Luck. Western Paper—Ye hard-up editor, going through the pockets of his last year's suit as a final resort, has received aid from an unexpected quarter.—Boston Transcript.

Crescoted Timbers Last. Crescoted timbers are valued in Africa because they diminish the injury due to moisture and the tropical sun, and the ravages due to white ants and borers.

Natural Reason. Mother (in reproach)—"Now, when I was young, girls never thought of doing the things they do today." Daughter—"Well, that's why they didn't do them."

RUM IN AUTOMOBILE TANKS

Havana Chauffeurs Said to Be Using It Because It Is Cheaper Than Gasoline

A report in the Scientific American has it that the chauffeurs of Havana are turning on their own forefathers' knees as rum-bought of the distilleries. They are using it because it is 50 per cent cheaper than gasoline, and it is the product of domestic distilleries. Which is just one more thing in the market. The by-product of some rum is considered the cheapest means of heating a house. The chauffeurs' rum has been kept out, but the distilleries have been authorized to sell it to the market at the rate of the rum-bought, who kept it for the market.

The independence of Massachusetts has given them their opportunity and everybody and his wife are riding in state. Jamaica, too, is planning an installation near Kingston for the conversion of rum into industrial alcohol. The first consignment to be treated would be one of 800,000 gallons, the spirits being shipped to Canada and elsewhere.

LOCATED ON BOUNDARY LINE

Town That is Half in the State of Vermont and Half in Province of Quebec

There is a town called Beebe Plains, which stands half in the state of Vermont and half in the province of Quebec. The post office was built about 1830 exactly on the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Standing in two countries, the post office belongs to the postal service of the two nations. The cellar connects the two countries. In the days not very long ago when the post office was a general store, whisky was known to be sold in one country and delivered in the other without ever having gone from under the roof of the old structure.

Standing in front of this strange post office is a large pole which marks the boundary line. It is said that once a man who wanted to get a road-way to his premises moved this pole, and many thousands of dollars and no little time had to be spent to establish the exact line again.

Causes of Climatic Change

Tryall was one of the first to suggest that the cause of the great changes that the climate of the earth has undergone in the past might conceivably be the formation of thin canopies of gas in the atmosphere, capable of transmitting the luminous heat of the sun and impervious to the dark heat rays radiated back from the earth. Wheeler, seeking a new explanation of the glacial periods, suggests that such canopies could be formed by the fall of rings of matter external to the atmosphere. Being afterward resolved into belts, they might give rise to strong climatic zones, until their final disappearance by descent to the earth in the form of dust. (The picture-quest) suggests that primitive man saw the thickest cloud belts, which gave rise to the myths of serpents twisted about the earth.

Starlight Drives Motor

A motor driven by starlight has been invented by an American scientist. Or W. W. Coblentz of Washington, D. C., says the Mentor Magazine. So sensitive is the instrument which measures heat radiation from the stars that it will detect an electric current of one-billionth of an ampere. Or to put it more graphically, it is possible to measure the heat given off by the most distant star by means of electricity generated by its heat. If the heat from a certain nebula composed of 100 stars, hundreds of millions of miles from the earth, were concentrated on sixty drops of water for a hundred years, the temperature of the water would be raised one degree only. Doctor Coblentz says.

Burglars Laugh at Police

The witless action writer would not have dared to put it in a story, but Scotland Yard itself was visited by burglars the other day. The sacred home of criminal justice, which no stranger can enter without being asked his business at every turn, was thought to be the one place thieves would let alone, but early morning visitors entered the lost property room within a few feet of a score or more of reserves, apparently passing right by a man patrolling outside and got away with several hundred dollars worth of valuables.

Moving Literature

Alfred—Don't you think a cookery book is fascinating? Clara—"Yes, indeed. It contains so many stirring incidents."

Pins in Abundance

There are approximately 10,000,000 pins produced in this country every year, or about 100 pins per person.

A New Antique

English paper—Antique, over 100 years old, and scheduled brand new.—Boston Transcript.

LEGAL NOTICE

May Dickhaut } No. 1261
vs. } Divorce
William P. Dickhaut }

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1923, at two thirty o'clock, p. m. at the Office of J. A. Sullivan, Realty Building, Newport, R. I., I shall take the depositions of witnesses in the above cause, pursuant to an order of the Superior Court entered on December 13th, A. D. 1922. Said William P. Dickhaut is, therefore, notified to appear, if he so see fit, at said time and place, to put on cross-examination, to such depositions.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN, Standing Master in Chancery.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Dec. 4, 1922.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Latham, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his final account with the estate of said deceased, and asks that the same be received and referred to the Probate Court for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE

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What "Molasses" Means

The word molasses comes through many mediums from the Latin molaceus, meaning honeylike, which is derived from mel, honey.

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Nova Scotian Honorary Titles. In 1821 James I. conferred the titles knights and baronets of Nova Scotia on a number of Scotch adventurers whose object was to colonize North America.

Probate Court of the City of Newport. Estate of Laura Forrester. NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Alonzo Van Horn has qualified as Temporary Guardian of the person and estate of Laura Forrester, of full age, of said Newport.

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